The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Enthusiastic Reception to Union Generals.

Serenade to Generals Sickles, Sheridan and Hancock.

Their Speeches, and those of Generals Farnsworth, Chipman and Others.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

The compliment to Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and HANCOCK to-night, which was first intended to be simply a serenade, culminated in a magnificent ovation, the like of which for enthusiasm and numbers has not been seen in Washington for many years. For hours previous to 9 o'clock, the time announced for the commencement of the serenading ceremonies, an immense crowd was assembled in front of Gen. SHERIDAN's hotel (Willard's), which was illuminated in the avenue front with appropriate gas jets and transparencies, and long before the regular procession of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived, numerous organizations of white and colored political associations, headed by bands of martial music, had arrayed themselves in front of the balcony and were waiting patiently for the appearance of Gen. SHERIDAN.

The balconies were filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen of the foremost circles in the city, and even the corridors leading from his quarters to the parlors were lined with his enthusiastic admirers, who showered boquets upon him as he passed by to receive the compliments of the assemblage in the streets.

Heald's band had played but one or two airs when Gen. CHIPMAN appeared on the balcony, with Gen. SHERIDAN leaning on his arm. The strains of the band were then interrupted by the vociferous cheers of the populace, who gave vent to their enthusiasm in yells and cheers, which were prolonged until the street resounded again and again. When the tumult subsided temporarily, Gen. CHIPMAN introduced Gen. SHERIDAN in the following brief address:

COMRADES—Over five years ago in the quiet village of Rolla, Mo., then the bivouac of Union soldiers, I first met Capt. PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN. He was Chief Commissary of that gallant little Army of the Frontier, which, under the lamented CURTIS, gave our country the glory of Pea Ridge and the State of Missouri relief from rebel invasion. But ministering to the bodily wants of our soldiers was too constrained a sphere for one of such pluck and mettle, and he was accordingly transferred to the army. Then before Corinth his qualities pointed him out first as a leader of cavalry, where he soon became marked, and imperceptibly to the country and almost so to himself. He rose in rank and usefulness, till we find great battles won by his valor and victory snatched from the jaws of defeat, while the whole people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shout the praises of gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN. Young America hailed him their champion, and graver folks said he can be trusted. Peace came to us, and found spot upon the name or fame of this young soldier. The sainted LINCOLN, who loved him as his son, had already crowned him with the highest military and no one said the chaplet was not fairly won, but there awaited him higher duties and greater achievements. To him peace had her victories no less than war. Need I remind you what they were or where achieved? He comes to us from a New-Orleans as he came to us from the scattered cohorts of LEE's army, thoroughly imbued with the lessons of the war, and dauntless still in enforcing their teachings. BYRON wrote of one who if not a progenitor of this young knight, was not too noble to have been, what I now repeat: "nature made but one such man and broke the die in moulding SHERIDAN." With hearts full of thanks to you Gen. SHERIDAN for your noble defence of the right under circumstances such as never before tried your courage, your patriotism and your ability, we congratulate and welcome you among us.

The assembly again cheered Gen. SHERIDAN, when he said:

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely thank you for this very earnest welcome. I shall always recollect the occurrences of this night, for the thought will always give me a great deal of pleasure and pride. I feel that you have greatly honored me, and I feel exceedingly honored as a large portion of this assemblage is composed of many gallant officers and soldiers of the army. I return you my thanks.

The crowd, hardly able to contain itself, burst forth in a repetition of the vociferation which greeted his first appearance. The regular cheers offered by the leaders of the different organizations present, were drowned in appeals for applause for SHERIDAN's ride, for the hero of Winchester, for the hero of New-Orleans, for PHILIP of Orleans, for the conqueror of LEE and JOHNSON, for the Jack of Clubs, for the coming man, and for the gallant little PHIL. SHERIDAN. As usual he responded in a few brief words, merely saying that he would remember the night as the proudest day of his life, and that he was happy to greet in the assemblage before him a number of his old brothers in arms. A little girl, with an exquisite bouquet in her hands, stepped forward on the balcony at this juncture and presented the flowers to him, and, twining her arms around his neck, imprinted a kiss on his bronzed soldier cheek.

The crowd again burst forth into rapturous applause, when Gen. SHERIDAN retired from the balcony and proceeded immediately to his rooms. They were soon filled with admiring friends, including many ladies, while the crowd adjourned to the F-street front of the Ebbitt House to participate in the serenade to Gen. SICKLES.

By this time the assemblage in the street had increased to six or seven thousand persons, and completely filled F-street, so that the street cars were brought to a stand still from their inability to force their way through. The Ebbett House was tastefully decorated and illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and gas jets lighted up the balcony from which the presentation was to take place.

A view from the Ebbitt House window upon the crowd below was now one of sublime beauty and interest. A dense mass of upturned faces gazed upon the balcony, and shouts and cheers rent the air continually. The band took position in front of the main entrance and struck up "See the conquering hero comes."

Gen. SICKLES shortly appeared, accompanied by Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois. His appearance, as he rested upon his crutches, was the cause of a tumultuous outburst of applause from the thousand of soldiers and citizens in the streets. As soon as order was restored, Gen. FARNSWORTH introduced Gen. SICKLES as follows:

Soldiers and citizens. (Some one in the crowd suggested that he add sailors. Laughter.) Well soldiers, sailors and citizens, every man, every woman. (Laughter.) My personal acquaintance with the distinguished soldier who is before you was in the House of Representatives. He was a Democrat; I, a Republican; but as a Democrat, he was a Union man. [Applause.] He placed his country above party, (A Voice—"That's so.") and through the struggle in Congress which preceded the war, Gen. SICKLES was at all times on the side of the Union. In the Winter of 1860 and '61, when the galleries of Congress were thronged with rebels and traitors, when treason was spoken on the floor of that hall day after day, I well remember the rebuke Gen. SICKLES administered to these men when they threatened to commence the war. He told them that if they began in Charleston, it would end with Charleston in ruins. Gen. SICKLES went out of Congress and immediately commenced making speeches, and using his influence in every manner possible to excite a more patriotic feeling among his constituents. When the war commenced, Gen. SICKLES by his own individual efforts raised a brigade of five regiments. [A voice—"Bully for him."] A brigade of thoroughgoing soldiers, who fought like veterans. He brought them to the City of Washington to the Army of the Potomac. Few gained before him such a high career as a soldier. Wherever the battle raged the fiercest, SICKLES was in the thickest of the fight, at the head of a brigade, next at the head of a division, and then at the head of a corps. At the battle of Gettysburgh he began the fight and received the first shock of the enemy, and thereby lost one of his limbs. This was in July; three months afterward he returned to the City of Washington with a mutilated stump not yet healed, and offered his services again, and asked to be put at the head of his corps. At that moment the City of Washington was beleaguered, and a fight was expected almost before the very wall of the capital. After that Gen. SICKLES, not yet able to endure the fatigues and hardships of field campaigns, was sent by President LINCOLN, who regarded him with confidence and trust, to the armies of the Southwest to Gov. JOHNSON—[there were here cries of "Oh! oh!"]—to Gov. JOHNSON and others, with directions from the President. Returning from this mission, his duties faithfully performed, he was afterward sent on a mission to South America by Mr. LINCOLN, performing his trust to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He was in the Fall of 1865 sent to Charleston, S. C., to command a military department. With the short intermission of a call to Washington, he has been in command of the Department of North and South Carolina ever since. He went there when the elements were in commotion, when all was chaos and disorder, when neither Northern life nor property, nor Union men nor freedmen were safe. He put in practice what was secured by the Civil Rights Bill. Slavery was abolished by the Constitutional amendment; it had taken such deep hold that it had to be forcibly taken out, like an old cancer it had to be taken out by the roots. Every sprout had to be eradicated, and every wound cauterized. But under the administration of Gen. SICKLES he made—as Gov. ORR says—even the burdens of the military government as light upon the people of South Carolina as it was possible under the circumstances. He has secured to all their rights and attended to and advanced their material prosperity, and by his orders tested the resources of the State, secured to laboring men fair wages and to the producers of the soil what they had not received for years, namely, protection for their labor. [Cries of how about order No. 10.] Yes, order No. 10 secured every poor man his $5 or $10, which would have otherwise been used in casts and lawyers' fees, and the little products left in store for the support of his family until Autumn. By his administration the laws of Congress, passed for the purpose of reconstructing the Southern States, have been faithfully and honorably administered. He has completed registration and left nothing for his sucessor to do in that district but to see that a fair and just election is held by the people. [Applause.] Gen. SICKLES, the soldier and statesman, we greet you here. We are glad to meet you. I take the pleasure—greater than I ever before felt—in presenting you to this large body of soldiers, sailors and citizens of Washington.

At the conclusion of Gen. FARNSWORTH's remarks Gen. SICKLES was greeted with a rousing three times three. When the crowd became quiet he spoke as follows:

COMRADES: I am glad to meet you again and thank you for this proof of your regard. [Voices: "You have it. Go on."] Among the interesting matters which now engage attention, there are several topics which may, without disadvantage to any public interest, be chosen for remark to-night. The Military Governments, temporarily established by Congress in the rebel States, have been assailed as unconstitutional and useless. Without meaning to enter now upon such a field of discussion, it is due to the country and to history, apart from all personal consideration that the Government should be vindicated from accusations so unfounded and so injurious. The authority of Congress to provide for the security of persons and property in conquered territory until legal civil governments could be established, is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in a familiar case reported in the twentieth volume of Howard, in the New-Mexico case. The Supreme Court decided that the military occupation of the territory of an enemy superceded all civil goverment existing there, and furthermore that the orders, ordinances and regulations made by the Military Commander remained in force until superceded by Congress or by a local civil government, created by the authority of Congress. It may, therefore, be maintained that in the Reconstruction Acts Congress has exercised no power not sanctioned by the highest legal tribunal in the land, and so far from military authority having been exercised oppressively or cruelly in the rebel States, the testimony voluntarily borne by representative men of those States proves that these reconstructed acts have been ecuted with moderation and forbearance. [Applause.] It is true that military commanders have been law-givers; it is true that their codes were more humane than the laws they suspended. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished; the death penalty heretofore imposed for larceny has been conferred to cases of homicide and offences of equal gravity; the semi-barbarous yet legalized custom of whipping men and women for misdemeanors has been prohibited. [Applause.] That usage of feudal times, according to which the landlord by his own warrant summarily seized the goods and chattles of his tenant and turned an impoverished and helpless family out of doors, has been abrogated; the freedmen have been clothed with civil rights and admitted to all the employments of life [applause;] the cruelties of prison discipline have been ameliorated; the mischievous practice of carrying weapons, that baneful source of affrays and disorder in Southern communities has been repressed; [renewed applause;] the various forms of coercion employed by a dominant class to subjugate and humiliate the laborers dependent upon them for employment, have been swept away, and the laws made applicable alike to all the inhabitants; and where famine threatened to starve those left by a conscription which robbed the cradle and the grave, military authority has been exercised to rescue the home of the widow and the orphan from relentless creditors, and to enable an utterly bankrupt population to cultivate land enough to obtain the necessaries of life. [Cries of "You did right," "Good," and applause.] If these acts are oppressive and cruel, then let condemnation fall on the Government and its agents who have vainly tried to treat even their adversaries with magnanimity and benevolence. No. The army, discarding all partisan feeling, took only for its guides in the management of the civil affairs entrusted to it, the orders of superior officers and the acts of Congress; and whenever these did not expressly provide for the matter in hand, safe rules of conduct were found in the Constitutions, laws and customs of the loyal States of the Union. [Repeated applause.] Nor can it be said with justice that the temporary military government maintained in the rebel States has not been beneficial to the South and to the country at large. The system of free labor has been inaugurated under military supervision; two millions of bales of cotton were raised in 1866; millions of emancipated slaves have been gradually assimilated with the civil polity of the States where they belonged; tranquility and order have been maintained during the most critical period of transition from the relation of the master and slave to the relation of man and man; the relation of political equality [applause] under the guarantees which military occupation afforded for the security of life and property; Northern capital and Northern enterprise have been rebuilding the cities and cultivating the fields, rectoring the railroads, and navigating the waters, constructing bridges and establishing telegraph lines, reopening commerce and reviving industry, opening schools and building churches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. And it has recently been affirmed by authority than which none can be higher in all the South, that our presence and our measures have saved their public roads from destruction and their own civil officers from lawless violence. Nay, even is it acknowledged that to the considerate acts of military administration they are indebted for the opportunity of providing means to subsist their families, and for producing the present crop which promises to be in many respects and in many sections of the South, the most important and the largest which has been grown for many years. It would be easy to prove by abundant testimony that without military occupation and control, the restoration of the rebel States would have been delayed for years, and if ever attained would have been reached only after various intervals of anarchy and conflict. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have already exceeded the limits prescribed for myself. (Cries of "Go on, go on,"). The theme, however tempting to me, may well be left to others. In whatever I have said no word of it is intended to reproach any one, not even to vindicate myself. I am here for justice, yet I shall not seek the verdict of any popular tribunal. Even your acquittal would not vindicate me as an officer from the grave imputations upon my conduct which have been made by high official personages. I trust the occasion and the opportunity will at the proper time be afforded to me to place the vindication of my reputation on the records of my Government. Until then, upon all matters concerning myself I choose to be silent. Before saying "Good night," let me make a concluding remark upon the topic which has already been my theme. Without the reconstruction acts and the temporary presence and control of military authority in the rebel States to execute them, it would have been impossible to enfranchise the loyal freedmen, and secure to them that participation in the Government under which they must continue to live; that is essential to the preservation of their liberty and vital to the pacification of the South. (Applause.) Enfranchisement is peace; liberty without rights and the means to protect them, is war. The only condition upon which military occupation may cease in the rebel States is to give the ballot to the emancipated race. With that shield of safety they will be secure from oppression, and the country will be protected from sedition and treason. [Renewed and repeated applause.] It follows, therefore, that the peace, prosperity and welfare of the South have depended upon a temporary military control over their local Governments, to be exercised only until legal civil authority could be established, in accordance with the requirements of Congress. The events of the rebellion taught us that the enfranchisement of all the loyal people of the rebel States was an essential guarantee of present and future security and repose; and that unless the freed people were enabled to protect themselves by the ballot, they would have been compelled in self-defence to seek refuge in the loyal States and overcrowd all the channels of industry; or else to prevent that exodus of millions of blacks flying from oppressors, the Government would have been compelled to protect them at home by prolonging military occupation until the rebel State governments voluntarily afforded adequate security for the lives and possessions of the loyal colored people, and it remains to be said that the military officers on duty in the rebel States were sent there by the authority of Congress, and with the sanction of the loyal people who put down the rebellion, expressed through their representatives. In the discharge of his duties, an officer trusts all to the approval of the Government; from the people he only expects that considerate judgment upon his conduct which follows the publication of the official record of his acts. Comrades, it is impossible to undo that noble act of justice which has elevated the loyal freedman of the South to the rank of citizens. From many points of view there is no reason to apprehend that a subordinate race can do more than defend their rights. A law of gravitation controls the moral as it does the material world; the weak cannot overcome the strong numbers. Culture and destiny combine to assure the domination of the white race. It was Mr. FORE, I believe, who called a reaction the most dangerous form of a revolution. Such would be the character of a reaction that restored the rebels and their friends to power. May that day never, never dawn.

Gen. SICKLES' speech was listened to with most earnest attention, and frequently interrupted by storms of applause. He spoke in a clear, ringing voice, and was clearly audible at the very outskirts of the immense crowd, which had now increased to at least ten thousand people. Several times he attempted to stop, but the demands that he should go on were so imperative that he could do nothing but obey. He finally concluded, and retired amidst the greatest enthusiasm. His speech is applauded to the echo as being a most brilliant effort, and a noble vindication of military reconstruction, as well as comporting entirely with the circumstaeces under which he is here.

The procession then formed and marched down to F-street to the Avenue to serenade Gen. HANCOCK. On arriving at the Metropolitan Hotel, where Gen. HANCOCK was domiciled, the crowded became visibly excited at the evident lack of preparation for their presence. Over Willard's and the Ebbitt, the national flag floated, and their fronts were brilliantly illuminatee, but the Metropolitan appeared as dark and gloomy as on an ordinary occasion. It is proper to say that the intention to serenade Gen. HANCOCK was unknown to the proprietors of the hotel, which was sufficient excuse for lack of preparations. The assemblage failed to appreciate this fact, however, and with all the earnestness of an excited crowd, yelled for flags and lights in the most boisterous manner. They were speedily brought forth, and after the band had played one or two airs Gen. CHIPMAN conducted Gen. HANCOCK to the balcony, introducing him as fellows:

It is an event of no common pleasure to you, comrades, to extend a greeting to three such distinguished personages upon the same occasion as Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLTS and HANCOCK. You have just paid a welcome to two of those who are fresh from arduous duties, manfully and successfully discharged, and you now come to bid God speed to the heroic HANCOCK, who is entering upon a new field of usefulness. The mantle of SHERIDAN could not have fallen upon a more knightly successor, or one who enjoys more of the public gratitude for past services. In the names of many of your late comrades, Gen. HANCOCK, I bespeak for you fresh honors and prouder achievements.

The earnest indorsement of Gen. HANCOCK in Gen. CHIPMAN's remarks was accedted by the multitude as a guarantee of his status, with a few exceptions, and in response to the call for cheers, they made the welkin ring again and again. Gen. HANCOCK, dressed in full uniform, bowed gratefully over the railings, and briefly spoke as follows:

In going to my new field of duty it is a matter of pleasure and relief to know that I carry with me the sympathies, good wishes and confidence of my old companions in arms. I have, therefore, to thank you, soldiers, for thus tending to lighten the burden of cares imposed upon me in the arduous and delicate duty of Commander in the Southern States.

As he concluded, the crowd again commenced cheering, and the gathering finally dispersed with three times three and a tiger for the hero of Spottsylvania.

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES INVITED TO PHILADELPHIA.

A delegation of citizens and members of the City Council of Philadelphia waited on Gen. SHERIDAN to-day and offered him the freedom and hospitality of that city. The interview was entirely free from formality and no speeches were made, but the resolutions of the Council were presented in a friendly manner, during a social conversation. R. M. EVANS, President of the Special Council, was the spokesman of the occasion and stated that he was authorized to invite the General to Philadelphia, but distinctly announced that while approving of his course as Commander of the Fifth Military District, the invitation was not extended with the intention of givihg the occasion of the reception any political significance, but merely as a tribute of respect and honor to a brave soldier. Gen. SHERIDAN replied that he was greatly obliged for the compliment, but was sorry that he was obliged to decline it, as he had made it a rule not to accept any invitations during his present leave of absence. He stated that he had received so many invitations that he could not accept any of them without giving offence to others whose invitations it was not in his power to accept. He also stated that he would probably arrive in Philadelphia on Wednesday night, and would then be glad to receive any of his friends, who might desire to call on him at his hotel. He intimated that he could not be held responsible for any public demonstration that might take place while he was there, and accordingly the delegation telegraphed to Philadelphia to make arrangements for an informal public reception.

The delegation then called on Gen. SICKLES, and after an introduction stated that while they were not officially authorized to invite him to come to Philadelphia they would assure him a most earnest and sincere welcome from their friends at home if he should honor them with a visit.

They then visited Gen. GRANT, and after a pleasant interview, during which nothing of interest transpired, took their departure for Philadelphia on the evening train.

GEN. SHERIDAN CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. SHERIDAN paid the usual conventional compliment of a visit to the Chief Magistrate from Military officers to the President to-day, but the interview was so exceedingly formal that it did not occupy more than five minutes.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTIONS SOUTH.

Another brood of fabrications, designed to connect Gen. GRANT in some way with the efforts to postpone elections and reopen registration in the South, made their appearance this morning simultaneously in the *Intelligencer* of this city, the *Sun* of Baltimore, and the *Tribune* of New-York, nearly all being identical in language as well as object. The following is from the *Intelligencer*:

The President and Gen. GRANT had a consultation on this subject a few days ago. They agreed that under the Reconstruction acts neither the Executive nor the General-in-Chief has any control or authority over elections or registration in the military districts; but it is understood they have agreed on the propriety of holding elections on the same day, and that it would be advisable to suggest the same to the Generals commanding, not in the shape of an order, however, but as an advisory communication, which Gen. GRANT was expected to send. It is not known that Gen. GRANT has communicated with them upon this subject.

Information received from private sources here yesterday leads to the belief that Gen. MOWER will postpone the election in Louisiana until the first Monday in November next, on account of yellow fever and the consequent absence of many voters. In official circles it is not believed that Gen. MOWER will take action in that direction except upon consultation with Gen. HANCOCK, who is understood to acquiesce in the suggestion that all elections should be held on the same day. Information from Louisiana indicates that the Radicals, or a large portion of them, desire postponement of the election on the ground that the colored voters have not had sufficient training.

There is but a single item of truth in the above article, and that is the assertion that the President and Gen. GRANT agree that neither has any authority under the reconstruction laws over the matter of the elections and registration in the Military districts. Some days ago the President visited Gen. GRANT at the War Department and adroitly suggested that he write a letter to the District Commanders suggesting a uniform day for the elections. Gen. GRANT took the matter into consideration and has thus far declined to adopt the President's suggestion to interfere. The latter has not concluded to make a positive order on the subject, and no communications of any kind on this matter have been sent to the District Commanders. The elections will not be postponed. There is no reliable information here indicating that Gen. MOWER will postpone the election in Louisiana. In the official circles likely to be first informed on the subject it is not believed that either Gen. MOWER or Gen. HANCOCK will take any action whatever on the subject. On the contrary, Gen. HANCOCK has made no recommendations, and has given no advice whatever regarding it, as the responsibility is not his until he formally assumes command. He regards it as a matter of indelicacy for him to advice a certain course where another must assume the responsibility. The election having been fixed and the registration and the revision completed, he says he sees no good reason for suggesting or making any change. As to the course likely to be pursued by Gen. HANCOCK on assuming command, there need be no apprehension. He believes that the reconstruction acts should be executed not only according to their letter, but according to their spirit, and the intent with which they were framed. While he would naturally defer to any suggestion or recommendation emanating from superior authority, yet he says he knows no higher authority than the law, and as the responsibility is imposed upon him alone as District Commander, he must exercise his own discretion under all circumstances. He has not sought this command. On the contrary his feelings have been averse to any connection with the matter of military political reconstruction. But now that he is assigned to such a duty he will endeavor to perform it according to the spirit and intent of the authority under which he acts.

GEN. SICKLES' COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gen. GRANT to-day approved and forwarded to the President Gen. SICKLES' application for a Court of Inquiry. Much curiosity is expressed to learn what the President's action on this case will be. If granted it will certainly afford an excellent opportunity to vindicate the success of military reconstruction, and if not granted it will be equivalent to a vindication of Gen. SICKLES. The ridiculous dispatch, that if not granted the latter intends to resign and take the stump, is too absurd for serious contradiction.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gens. SHERIDAN and HANCOCK called at the War Department to-day and had an interview with Gen. GRANT. The latter called upon Gen. SICKLES at the Ebbitt House, and the rooms of all the Generals have been crowded with visitors to-day.

Gen. W. R. BREWSTER, of New-York, is in the city. He is again strongly pressed for the Third District Collectorship. An appointment will probably be made this week.

Commander W. B. CUSHING, of *Albemarle* fame, is also here. He sails shortly in command of the *Maumee*, to join the China squadron.

An affray took place at one of the hotels between Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee, and Gen. KYLE, of the same State. PATTERSON slapped KYLE's face, whereupon KYLE knocked him down. PATTERSON then attempted to shoot KYLE, when friends interfered, a reconciliation took place, the combatants shook hands, and then took a drink.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

THE UNITED STATES AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

The business which occupied the attention of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE just previous to his leaving Washington was that relating to the claims of the United States against Great Britain, owing to rebel depredations and questions growing out of Fenian movements, involving the condition of the prisoners in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The Quartermaster-General has just published the "Roll of Honor, No. XI.," containing the names of soldiers who died in the defence of the American Union, interred in the national cemeteries at Chattanooga, Stone River and Knoxville, Tennessee, from which it appears that the remains of soldiers interred at Chattanooga were gathered from the battle-fields in lower East Tennessee, from Northern Georgia, Alabama and from all stations and posts within a circle of from eighty to a hundred miles radius. This cemetery contains the bodies of 7,268 United States soldiers known, and of 2,360 United States soldiers unknown; of whom 8,850 are white, and 778 colored.

The Stone River Cemetery contains the dead collected from that battle-field and the surrounding country. It contains the remains of 3,272 United States soldiers known and of 1,374 unknown, of whom 4,561 are whites and 85 colored.

The cemetery at Knoxville contains 1,894 bodies, comprising those who fell at the battle of Knoxville and all who died during the sad and fatal Winter that succeeded, and subsequently during the military occupation of that city.

The small cemetery or burial-ground of HAZEN's Brigade is located on the battle-field of Stone River, about one-fourth of a mile west from the National Cemetery. It occupies a space of 40 by 100 feet, and is inclosed by a substantial stone wall laid in cement.

The report of Major WHITMAN, in charge of the national cemeteries and mortuary record, shows that great care has been taken to properly lay out the grounds. Where nature demanded avenues they have been made, and their curves define the sections. This rule has determined the form and size of the sections. It has given marked individuality to each, and has allowed a well-sustained unity of expression to the whole, as nature has nowhere been opposed.

Major WHITMAN says the evils resulting from inexperience in the conduct of the late war, manifest in all other departments, are just beginning to develop themselves in the case of the records of the dead, now oftentimes hopelessly lost or past correction. Doubtless, in many instances, the mortuary records were neglected or left incomplete from the influence of circumstances beyond the control of the officers in charge; but often from inexperience and want of forethought, and sometimes, unquestionably, from culpable and inexcusable neglect. In some cases a large number of interments were made by contractors, and the records and grave marks were the work of illiterate or careless employes, and many burials have been made by troops on detached service or on the march. And these things account for the deficiency in names.

NICKLE CENTS.

Numerous letters are daily received at the Treasury Department making inquiries as to the redemption of cents; whether any premium is allowed upon them, particularly those of 1857, &c. It appears that dealers in various parts of the country have accumulated so many of this description that it is an interesting question with that class how to dispose of them. It was in view of reducing the quantity of cents in circulation and of obtaining a partial supply of nickel in convenient form that the director of the United States Mint was authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, some time ago, to purchase the nickel cents, paying the nominal value in three and five cent nickel pieces. This was commenced on the 10th of June, and is continued under the following rules:

1. Persons sending or bringing the nickel cents will receive a certificate of the weight thereof and the amount payable in three or five cent nickel pieces, or both, as they may desire; and with their indorsement thereon such certificates will be paid as soon as the coins are ready.

2. They must be careful not to send any but the kind mentioned, which are readily known by the color and size, and by the dates 1857 to 1864.

3. The pieces will be taken not by count but by avoirdupois or grocer's weight. No lot under ten pounds, nor fraction of a pound, will be received, and no spoiled, doubtful or illegible pieces will be taken.

4. The reasonable expense of the transportation of the three cent pieces in sums of $30, and the five cent pieces in sums of $50 or upward, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint; but the expense of transporting the nickel cents to the Mint must be paid by the parties sending them.

5. This arrangement will be revoked as soon as it is found that the issue of three and five cents is likely to become too large, or that the abatement of cents is sufficient.

The public may be assured that none of the cents herein mentioned have any special value. The sole object of this operation is to confer a public benefit.

HENRY R. LINDERMAN,
Director United States Mint, Philadelphia.

In all cases the address must accompany the packages.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP FRANKLIN, OFF WAXHOLM, BELOW STOCKHOLM, Sept. 3, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that early on the morning of Aug. 30, I left Cronstadt with the *Franklin*, *Canandaigua*, *Ticonderoga* and *Frolic*, and proceeded to Troug-Sound Roads. This excursion was made because of a wish expressed by the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE that I should visit the iron-clad fleet assembled there for the purpose of naval exercise during the Summer months. As we entered the Sound leading to Trough-Sund Roads, a sloop-of-war on the lookout met us and saluted my flag. Some eight miles further up we discovered the monitor fleet, ten in number, coming down two abreast, led by the commanding officer, Rear-Admiral POPOFF. As we approached, they formed in line abreast, flanked by two sloops-of-war, and fired a salute of seventeen guns, each vessel taking part in the salute, and firing consecutively from right to left. This salute was novel, but the effect was beautiful. They steamed past us in line, turned in line by a general movement, admirable for its accuracy, and followed us to the anchorage where the heavy iron-clads were moored in line, and where the station of honor was assigned us in the advance. Vice-Admiral GREGORY BOUTAKAW, whose flag was flying from the iron-clad frigate *Petropoolook*, saluted, and the whole Russian fleet cheered. After we anchored each of the monitors constituting the squadron rounded under the stern of his ship, and as she passed fired her battery, the crews cheering, and took position in rear of the heavier iron-clads. Our rigging was manned, and, as each ship passed, our crews cheered in turn. Vice-Admiral BENTAKAN, with his Admirals and Captains, called on me to pay his respects, and wanted myself and officers to visit Wyborg the next day, and afterward to dine with him on board his flagship. In the evening we were honored by a novel, but beautiful and interesting display. All the boats of the fleet, fully manned, were formed in two divisions in line ahead, the rear boats bearing brilliant lights, and the crews singing wild Russian peasant songs. One division passed our bow and the other our stern; we acknowledged the compliment with cheering by our crew, and our band playing the Russian National Hymn.

On the following day, with my staff and commanding officers, I went on board the turreted ship *Smertch*, under the escort of Admiral BOUTAKOW, and steamed to Wyborg. A number of my officers followed in the Govenrment steamer *Flmien*. After visiting some places of interest, and receiving a handsome entertainment, we returned to our ships. In the evening, accompanied by a number of the officers of my squadron, I dined on board the Russian flagship. On this occasion a most kind and graceful compliment was paid to the American people and our navy, by an extract from the Russian Signal Order, a copy of which I inclose. This extract is printed on embossed-edged note paper, and contains, under the signal flag, the inscription, both in English and Russian language, these words: "Let us remember the glorious example of FARRAGUT and his followers at New-Orleans and Mobile."

In the evening every vessel in the Russian squadron was brilliantly illuminated. The next morning with several officers I inspected the vessels of the iron-clad fleet. At 2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 1, we got under way and proceeded to sea, exchanging salutes, and cheering from all the ships of the two squadrons, and thus concluded a visit which, from first to last, has been marked by the interchange of the warmest friendliness, and which we shall always cherish as one of the most pleasant remembrances of our lives.

A pilot was put on this ship by Admiral BOUTAKOW, and a Russian sloop-of-war accompanied us down the Gulf and parted with us the next morning, our crews interchanging cheers.

I inclose, for the inspection of the Department, a list of the Russian iron-clad squadron at anchor in Trangsund Roads, and their respective commanders, furnished to me by Vice-Admiral BOUTAKOW.

To-day, at 1 o'clock, I anchored with my squadron off Waxholm, below the City of Stockholm, and in my next dispatch I shall have the honor to report to the Department my further proceedings.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Admiral Commanding European Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the death at sea, on the 30th of August, of Commander GEORGE W. YOUNG, commanding the United States steamer *Suwanee*. His remains were buried the next day at Manzanilla.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, one of the practice squadron, arrived at the Naval Academy at Annapolis on the 22d inst.

THE BOOKS PRESENTED BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The following correspondence between the late Assistant Secretary of the Navy, G. V. FOX, and Secretary SEWARD, in relation to the disposition of a valuable assortment of books presented by the Emperor of Russia to Secretary FOX, on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg as bearer of the congratulatory resolution of Congress, is of interest. The books referred to are of very great value, and some of them it would be almost impossible to duplicate at any price:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23, 1867.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: In a letter which I had the honor to write on the 25th of February last I reported to you that a large number of books had been presented to me in Russia upon the occasion of my visit to that country as bearer of the resolution of Congress. Through the kindness of Prof. HENRY a correct catalogue of these books has been prepared, which is herewith transmitted. Those which were presented to me by the Emperor of Russia I have retained under authority given me by joint resolution of Congress. The remainder I present, through the State Department, to the library of the Smithsonian Institute, which now forms a part of the national library of our country. With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. V. FOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1867.

G. V. Fox, Esq., Washington:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d of July last, transmitting a catalogue of books presented to you by the Emperor of Russia upon the occasion of your visit to that country as the bearer of the resolution of Congress. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of a large number of those valuable books which have been donated by you to the Library of the Smithsonian Institution, which now forms a part of the Library of Congress, namely: 179 volumes finely bound, many of them in quarto, others in octavo major; 16 atlases and albums, illustrating accompanying books, texts or descriptions, some eagle, other elephant size—all bound in cloth, morrocco, &c.; 72 maps, some bound in covers or cases; four city plans in cases and one cloth, and 12 pamphlets, making in all 282 pieces, all of which have been placed in the Library of the Smithsonian Institute in accordance with your intentions. In accepting, on behalf of the Government and people of the United States, so important and instructive an acquisition to the National Library, I may safely assure you that they will be gratefully appreciated and carefully preserved.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION DENIED.

A telegram from Omaha, published a few days since, charged "Judge KINNEY with gross injustice and fraud in his dealings with the Indians," and stated that he had withheld $25,000 Government annuities from them, and sold at his store goods which were intended as gifts to the Indians. The following correspondence satisfactorily refutes these charges:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1867.

Hon. Chas. E. Mix, Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs:

SIR: I inclose you a slip taken from the papers of this morning headed "Serious Charge against an Indian Agent"—a telegram from "an Omaha special" which appears in all the city papers. As this communication contains serious charges against me in my dealings with the Iowa (meaning Crow) Indians that are basely false, to the effect that $25,000 promised the Indians three years ago was in my hands and not paid to them, and to the effect that the goods sold at KINNEY's store to the Indians were furnished by the Government for free distribution, I take the liberty of addressing you this letter to elicit answers to the following questions:

First—Am I, or have I ever been, Special Indian Agent?

Second—In what capacity did I visit the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearny?

Third—Did the Special Commission appointed by the President have authority to purchase presents for the Indians?

Fourth—Were the goods purchased by me for the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearny the goods that had been furnished the Indians by the Government for free distribution?

Fifth—Were any goods furnished the Indians at Fort Phil. Kearny by the Government except those purchased for them by me?

Sixth—Was there ever a single dollar of money in my hands for the purchase of goods for the Indians, and were not such purchases under our instructions to be settled for by the Department?

Your answer to the foregoing will greatly oblige,
Yours truly, J. F. KINNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing a slip taken from the newspapers, headed "Serious charges against an Indian Agent."

In reply to your inquiries I have to say that you are not at present, nor have you ever been a special Indian Agent. In February last the President appointed six gentlemen as "Special Commissioners" to visit the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Phil. Kearny, and to counsel with them under instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Inerior, of which number you were one. In the instructions issued by Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior, to the said Commissioners, the following language is used: "It may be necessary for you to make presents to the Indians with whom you hold friendly talks, and also to give them rations. In this case you will buy such presents and obtain such rations from parties having them for sale in the Indian country, giving proper vouchers for the same, which will be paid here."

This answers the first, second and third of your interrogatories.

In reply to the fourth, fifth and sixth interrogatories, I would state that the goods furnished by you for the Indians were not goods that had been purchased by the Government; also, that no goods have been purchased for the Crow Indians, the tribe referred to, by the Government the present season, nor have any goods been sent to Fort Phil. Kearny by this Department; and finally, that this Department has no knowledge of any funds having been placed in your hands, or in the hands of either of said Commissioners, for the purchase of goods or presents for the Indians.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. F. KINNEY, United States Special Indian Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN LAND SURVEYS.

Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, has just received the final returns of the survey of the Great and Little Osage lands, ceded in trust to the United States by the second article of the treaty of Sept. 29, 1865, lying east of the Arkansas River. The lands ceded by this article of the treaty comprise a strip of twenty miles wide, extending from near 95 degrees 30 minutes west to the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, embracing an estimated area of 3,779,200 acres.

The lands embraced in the returns just received at this office consist of twenty-one townships lying east of the Arkansas River, in Sedgwick and Butler Counties, Kansas, embracing an area of 199,656 79-100 acres, which, with the former returns of the same lands lying east of the Arkansas River, embrace an area of 91,222,459 19-100 acres. The land is generally rolling prairie, the soil about second rate, better adapted to grazing than to agricultural purposes. The principal streams watering the tract are the Arkansas and Little Arkansas Rivers, Walnut and Little Walnut, Hickory, Turkey, Whitewater, Dry, Four and Eight Mile Creeks and Chisholm's branch.

The bottoms along the Arkansas River are low level lands, about half a mile wide, subject to occasional overflows, and are covered with a good growth of cottonwood. The soil is light and sandy. The dividing ridge between the waters flowing into the Arkansas River, and those reaching it by way of Verdigris River, passes through the eastern portion of Irvin County from north to south. This ridge is the highest land on the Osage Trust lands, east of the Arkansas River. Looking to the east, this ridge breaks into high, steep limestone bluffs, while to the west the descent is more gradual, with less stone.

In F. P. south range, 8 east, numerous specimens of quartz were observed, closely resembling the gold-bearing quartz of Colorado. The soil is light and thin, in many places unfit for cultivation, but improves gradually in going toward the west. The Arkansas River is a rapid stream, from sixty to eighty rods wide at this point, with a muddy current, in which snags and sand bars are frequent.

Its bed is loose yellow silicious sand, and is continually changing. At high water mark it would be navigable for river boats, but at the ordinary stage it is forded in numerous places by the Indians and their ponies.

FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.

The counsel on both sides in the litigation between FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO. have been attending at Washington for some time past with a hope of making a final disposition of that litigation. Mr. CUSHING, counsel for the United States, this evening entertained the counsel on both sides with a dinner.

DEATH OF MR. COLBY, TREASURY REGISTER.

The chiefs of the several bureaus of the Treasury Department will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, in the room of Assistant-Secretary CHANDLER, with a view to testify their respect for the late Register of the Treasury, Mr. COLBY, who died recently in Vermont.

TAX ON BUTCHERS.

It is stated in paragraph 31, upon page 11 of series 3, number 4, that butchers whose sales do not exceed $1,000 annually, and butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves, or agents traveling from place to place, are subject to a special tax of five dollars. This is erroneous—butchers who sell butchers' meat exclusively by themselves or agents traveling from place to place and not from any stand or shop, are required to pay five dollars only.

SEC. 79, paragraph 36. No special tax whatever is imposed upon a butcher whose annual sales do not exceed $1,000, whether he sells from a shop or stand or traveling from place to place.

SEC. 80. But if his sales are made traveling from place to place, they must consist of butchered meat exclusively, or he will be liable as a pedler, under section 79, paragraph 32.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

No decision is received in the case of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, whose appeal is still under the consideration of the Attorney-General, in connection with the objections from Gen. POPE, who considers himself a party in the case. Persons well versed in military law find several precedents for granting the Board asked for, among whom is Major DUANE, of the Artillery, who, after two years exclusion from the army, was restored on the recommendation of a Board of Officers ordered by President TYLER to report the facts and their opinion, and was soon promoted to the rank he would have held had he not been separated from the army.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

The following dispatch was to-day received at the War Department from the Dry Tortugas *via* Key West:

"Major STONE has arrived from Fort Jefferson, and is very sick. Dr. SMITH, son of the late Col. B. P. SMITH, of Washington, died on Wednesday. Mrs. SMITH and daughter are well. Lieut. ORR died on the 16th. Sickness is not abating at the Tortugas, but is all right at Key West."

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received, through the Secretary of the Interior, the definite location of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, from the 220th to the 290th mile-post from Fort Harker to Fort Hayes, Kansas. This map is accepted as the definite location of that portion of the route, and will form the basis for the adjustment of the land grants.

Anti-Radical Movement in Raleigh, North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Sept. 23.

A call, signed by two hundred of the most influential citizens of Wake County, will appear to-morrow, urging upon the people of the State to hold a meeting, and devise a plan to defeat, if possible, the Radical organization throughout the State.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Pope's Jury Order—Judge Reese declines to Carry it Out—Gen. Pope's Reply.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 23.

Judge REESE, of the Superior Court, writes to Gen. POPE, that he cannot carry out the recent jury orders, the same being in violation of the laws of Georgia, and the State and Federal Constitutions. Judge REESE claims that registration is entirely optional and not compulsory, and because a man who may be otherwise a loyal citizen does not register, it is no reason why he should be excluded from serving on a jury.

Gen. POPE replies that the military bills give him the right to set aside any law of the State which comes in conflict with the military bill. Orders 53 and 55 were issued by virtue of the power vested in him by Congress; he considers the jury order necessary to the execution of the reconstruction acts, which became laws in the manner provided by the Constitution. As that question has been presented to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has decided it had no jurisdiction, the further consideration of that question by the subordinate military or judicial officers is scarcely admissible.

Gen. POPE concluded by requiring Judge REESE to carry out his orders. Judge REESE, in a second letter, goes over similar grounds as at first, arriving at the conclusion that he cannot conform to Gen. POPE's orders, but shall continue the duties of his office as heretofore until prohibited. Gen. POPE then requested Judge REESE to resign, which he refuses to do, but considers his letters as a positive prohibition against the further exercise of judicial powers.

The *Republican* contains the returns of registration in Georgia. The total number is 188,720, of whom 95,303 are whites and 93,417 blacks.

It is stated that the garrisons at various points are to be concentrated at Atlanta. The troops were removed from here to-day.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gen. Rousseau's Movements—Fires in San Francisco—Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 23.

Gen. ROUSSEAU will go to Sitka this week on the steamer *Ossippe*, instead of the steamer *John L. Stephens*. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS will sail on the latter vessel with a detachment of United States troops.

A fire occurred Saturday evening on Clay and Merchants streets, which destroyed fifteen buildings and stores. The loss is about $25,000, mostly frame buildings. Fires have been very numerous lately, and have been attributed to incendiaries.

The first earthquake shock felt in twelve months was noticed last evening. It was very distinct, but slight.

The construction of a sea wall of granite for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco, is now favorably progressing under the direction of the State Commissioners.

The news by the steamer *Sacramento* is unimportant.

Thirty vessels have arrived in this city during the last twenty-four hours, mostly coasters.

A large supply of goods is now going to the interior, partly for Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

The demand for duties during the last week amounted to $316,000. Legal tenders are firmer at 70 @70¼.

Cleared, ship *Germania*, for Liverpool.

Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 23.

The Fall meeting of the Buckeye Club opened to-day. Nearly ten thousand people were in attendance.

The first race for the Buckeye stake, 3 years old, was won by SUIGERT's *Fannie Cheatham*, taking the last two heats. Time, 1:49 and 1:51. The first heat was won by ALEXANDER's *Newry*. Time, 1:46¼.

The second race for the Burnet House Stake of $1,500, three mile heats, for all ages. *Revolver*, *Lee Paul*, *Lancaster*, *Duke of Orleans* and *Extra* started. *Extra* won in two straight heats. Time, 5:32 and 5:36. *Lancaster* was lamed in the first heat, and was withdrawn. In the second heat *Duke of Orleans* was second, *Revolver* third, and *Lee Paul* fourth.

Trotting Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 24.

In the stallion race to-day over Trotting Park Course, between *Kirkwood*, *Pilot Temple*, *Patchen*, *St. Paul* and *Clifford*, for $500, best three in five, *Kirkwood* won the second, third and fifth heats, in 2:29¼, 2:29 and 2:29. *Pilot Temple* took the first and fourth heats in 2:29¼ and 2:32¼.

On Wednesday, *Brown George* and running mate will trot against *Gen. Butler* and *Patchen*, to saddle, for a purse of $1,000.

City Tax Rates in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

At a meeting of the Councils to-day, the city tax rates were fixed at $1 40 on the $100. Last year the rate was $4 on the $100, but since then the assessment of property was fixed at the actual value, so that the assessment now amounts to $452,000,000.

American Board of Foreign Missions.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 23.

The city is being rapidly filled with attendants on the American Board of Foreign Missions, which convenes here to-morrow afternoon. Preparations have been made to accommodate between 2,000 and 3,000 delegates. The session will last during the week.

Republican Caucus at Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 23.

After the Convention adjourned to-night the Republican members held a caucus in the Senate Chamber in regard to adjourning over until after the election, and, although definite action was had, the result has not transpired publicly.

Cotton Raising in the Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of July 20 has the following statements about cotton raising at the Sandwich Islands:

"The schooner *Nettie Merrill* brought from Niihau, a few days ago, some 6,500 pounds, and the steamer and *Kona Packet* some 4,000 pounds from Hawaii, of the very choicest Sea Island cotton. That from Hawaii was raised by a native, who received $355 for cotton brought down this week, including a premium of $100, which he had earned, and who has been paid nearly $1,000 for cotton delivered by him during the past twelve months. This would indicate that the article can be grown here in certain localities, although on the Island of Oahu the cultivation of it has nearly ceased, owing to the caterpillars and drought, which entirely destroyed the plantations in 1866. There are certain tracts of low moist land near the sea on each of the islands, both on the weather and lee sides, where this plant will thrive better than anything else, and these are the localities which should be selected—the nearer the sea the better; and of soils, sandy soil is the best. Any foreigner, who has the land, can engage profitably in cotton growing, with very little outlay for capital. The reward of his labor, on favorable soil, will be from fifty to sixty dollars an acre, though good management may, perhaps, increase it to eighty or a hundred dollars. Sugar cane does not average this return to cultivators, to say nothing of having to wait three times as long for the pay."

The Reported Defalcation in Windham, Vt.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Chester, Vt., Sept. 19, says:

"The town of Windham is in an unusual state of excitement, growing out of the investigations recently made in the financial affairs of a prominent citizen of that town. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows: HENRY PIERCE, a well-to-do farmer, and who, previous to this transaction, has borne an irreproachable character, absconded on the 12th inst., taking with him several thousand dollars, which had been procured from moneyed institutions and private individuals upon the representation that he was endeavoring to obtain a large amount of money for the purpose of purchasing blooded sheep, with which he was going to stock his farm. Parties who had loaned him money, placing implicit confidence in his integrity, remained perfectly easy until the 16th inst., when the truth was made public that he was a defaulter. Monday a letter was received by his father, which was postmarked at Milwaukee, Wis., containing a deed properly executed, conveying all his real estate to him for security, he having signed notes as security at the Jamaica Bank, which loses heavily by the transaction. One firm loses to the amount of $1,100. This affair is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in Windham, and the excitement is intense."

DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN POLITICAL IDEAS.

Mind, Not Institutions, Governs—Changes of the Constitution—Ideas of the Western People—Idea of Western Power—Idea of the Tariff—The Presidency—Chase, Grant and Morton.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1867.

The progress of mind is always a most interesting subject of contemplation; but the progress of the political mind, in a great country of nearly forty millions of people, developing themselves on an area of over three millions of square miles, is an object of interest to all mankind; for the developed political mind becomes practical in a legislation which concerns an hundred millions hereafter, and half of those from all quarters of the globe. The progress of political ideas in America is, therefore, of intense interest. Hence, we find foreigners, especially Englishmen, coming to America to study our institutions. Most of them will gain little from the study of institutions. It is not institutions, but the people they must study; for you observe that the moment you make a people entirely free, they change their institutions to suit their opinions; and no one who does not study the mind of the people can tell what that change will be. A written constitution, good in form and spirit, containing all the improvements of political science, is an admirable thing; but it is a great mistake to treat it as immutable, for the people would not be free if they could not change or abolish all institutions to suit their own ideas. Hence, written constitutions and written laws among a free people eventually give way to the common law, which is the great expositor of popular opinions and usages. We need no better example than our own boasted Constitution. We have, I believe, adopted fifteen amendments to that instrument, and you need only examine them to see that we have changed our Government, in substance as well as spirit. One of the first amendments adopted declared the reserved rights of the States, and on that amendment is built up the whole theory of States' Rights and secession. The amendment, after the election of JEFFERSON, changed the mode of electing President and Vice-President, which caused all the difficulties flowing from the election of inferior, irresponsible Vice-Presidents, such, for example, as TYLER and JOHNSON. A recent amendment sweeps away slave property, and makes four millions of blacks constituent elements of the American people. I think no one, in the face of these amendments, need talk of the stability of a written Constitution. I give this example simply to illustrate the principle, now evident, that it is the mind, and connected with it, the usages of the American people, which govern, and not any particular institution. In fact, the American people make their laws as they go along, and I think that the great cause of the success and stability of the Anglo-Saxon race is that for twelve hundred years they have been governed by the common law. This brings one to the gradually developing ideas of the Western people, and by that term I mean the people of the north Mississippi Valley, embracing at this time nearly half the American nation. Perhaps some notes on these changes may instruct, as well as interest my readers.

The germ of Westernism really began as far back as BURR's expedition; for BURR enlisted (perhaps history will never tell the whole truth on that point) a large number of able and reputable men in the idea of a Western empire, just as the idea of a Southern empire was developed by CALHOUN. With the great masses of the people it was unpopular, and JEFFERSON hated BURR, so that the unfortunate BURR was made a victim and served as an "awful example" for thinking and contriving schemes, not as bad as those which, JACKSON thought, CALHOUN contrived, and POLK carried out in the annexation of Texas; and which the Democratic leaders have been and are openly advocating. But his scheme was unpopular, and after thirty years of material advancement a new and a more pleasing idea dawned upon the Western mind. It was seen that more people could live, grow and flourish in the north Mississippi Valley, spreading from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, than in all the residue of American territory. Hence, here must be the seat of empire, and while the East might become Europeanised, and the Pacific Asiatic, here in this great western realm must be the centre of strength and the source of political power, and from here must proceed the governing ideas. This is far more pleasing than the idea of a divided empire; hence, the Western people became more patriotic than ever, and sought to concentrate and consolidate the nation. Hence, too, the South made its great blunder in supposing there could be any sympathy for them in the great Central West. If it was likely that the South could control the Government, or that the East could keep it, there might have been less enthusiasm against the rebellion. Mr. SEWARD hinted, in his Annapolis speech, that in a contest between the Southern and the Northern Atlantic, the West would not be particularly careful about the success of either. This is not attributing to the West any more selfishness than belongs to our human nature; and it has a motive of patriotism which will come home to all who love their country. If ever this country is divided, the centrifugal forces, tending to fly off, must come from the extremes. We have seen the almost secession of New-England in the war of 1812-15, and the actual secession of the Gulf States in 1861; and it will not be many years before you will hear of the same attempts on the Pacific. Hence, the salvation of the country must come from its heart—from the great Central West.

I will now come to more practical ideas. Take the tariff, for example. I see the formation of free trade leagues and industrial leagues. They may save themselves any trouble. Free trade is an impossibility in this country. It has not been tried anywhere. British free trade is an arrant humbug. Levying twenty millions of dollars on American tobacco, and calling it free trade, is one of those attempts at imposition which should be hooted at. We shall never approach free trade till, at least, this generation has passed. On the other hand, we shall not raise the tariff again. The present tariff averages 47 per cent. on all goods, including the free goods, which of course makes an enormous tax on some kinds of merchandise. This occasions a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Western people. Already the State of Iowa is arrayed against it, and even in the State of Ohio it is received with a sullen submission. It is admitted —and there lies the difficulty of the case—that the duties on materials of manufacture should be so arranged that the manufacturer should have the benefit of the tariff. But the tendency of the Western mind is now rather in favor of reducing than raising the tariff. The West is in favor of what Gen. JACKSON called a "judicious tariff"—that is, a tariff high enough to raise a sufficient revenue, and discriminating in favor of American manufactures. A tariff for protection can neither be maintained nor increased with Western votes.

Another idea now coming up is that of the Presidency. There is a growing disposition to inquire strictly into the *qualifications* for the Presidency. It does not seem as if the Presidency can be continued if we are to go on electing Pierces, Buchanans, Tylers and Johnsons. The continual tendency of the Presidency now is to corrupt the people. The gentleman who signs himself "T. W.," without intending it, in a recent letter let out how things are "*arranged*" at Washington, without any regard to the judgment of the President or the will of the people. When I see the President and Cabinet not only advised with but directed by "T. W." and "H. G.," I confess myself to be utterly disgusted with the conduct of public affairs. The Presidency, therefore, is and must be discussed. In the West I see but three men who are likely to be seriously brought forward at present. These are S. P. CHASE, ULYSSES GRANT and OLIVER MORTON. Recent events have given Mr. CHASE more strength than he seemed to have. On the other hand, the people are beginning to understand that GRANT is thoroughly Radical, as I always supposed him to be. This takes away his Democratic support, but increases the confidence of the Republicans. The great obstacle to GRANT is that our military men have proved utter failures in statesmanship, and that GRANT has no peculiar qualifications for such a post. If the President, however, is to be stripped of all power by Congress—as in the revolution the Executive Committee of Congress performed all Executive functions—the man who fills the Presidency will be of less consequence. OLIVER P. MORTON, of Indiana, has a more executive mind, and more qualifications in some respects than either of the others. He is less connected with the herd of trading politicians, because he has been less at Washington, and was born and brought up in the West. But if the Democratic Party can persuade this nation to accept of them as a loyal, virtuous party ready to issue eleven hundred millions of greenbacks and repudiate the public debt, perhaps we shall not be permitted to choose either of these gentlemen, but will relapse back into the barbarism of Slavery, secession and rebellion. A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Good Behavior of the Freedmen—The Question of Caste in Schools—The Interest of White and Colored Men Identical.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

Taking into consideration the inexperience of the freedmen, and the zealous efforts made to excite them, their behaviour has been most commendable. They have had meetings, speeches and processions. They have been peaceable and orderly, shouting when they pass the Republican newspaper offices and the Freedmen's Bureau, but respectful and cordial in their intercourse with the citizens. This is in some respects a fair tribute to the manner in which they have been taught to respect law and order. No emancipated people have committed so few excesses, for few have had as good instruction or as little cause for animosity. There is an effort to make trouble by insisting that the two races shall be intermixed in the schools. One of the new comers, a young lady, in a recent speech said: "This great loyal heart of mine, if you only knew it, pushed a brother under age into the Union service, where he fell pierced by seven Confederate bullets." This zealous young lady wishes the schools opened indiscriminately to all colors. Mr. SAMBOLA, on the other hand, a resident Union citizen, advocated the promotion of education, but not in such a manner as to force 18,000 white children away from the doors of the public schools.

His meaning was that while every one is willing that education shall be accorded to all without distinction, it is known that the commixture of colors will occasion the opening of private schools. Parents will pay the school tax and send their children to private schools. It would occasion some surprise to examine the statistics of Massachusetts and note the very large number of pupils educated at private schools. People everywhere have their own ideas on the associations of their children; and the only means of compelling the commixture will be to adopt the Prussian system, and compel parents to send their children to the mixed schools. There is no known opposition in the city Press or elsewhere to the extension of educational rights to the freedmen. Education prevents crime, it strengthens the ability of the producer, it renders the administration of public affairs more safe. The freedman is to be admitted to a share in the political government of the South. It is far better he should read, write and speak for himself. It is particularly important he should be taught to compare the propositions for his own advantage. Teachers from abroad cannot comprehend the relations between white and black here. It is mutual dependence. It has no antagonisms. It must sooner or later harmonize precisely on the same social basis that requires the citizen of New-York to pay his taxes, and gives him the right to choose his own associates. It will all work right. Our race North and South has taken Canada and Louisiana from the French, New-York from the Hollanders, Florida, Texas and California from the Spaniards. It is now finishing up the last two or three thousand warriors of the race which a century ago held more than half the territory now occupied by the Federal Government. It is not probable that its progress can be permanently obstructed by any race which does not possess more intelligence and energy than it does.

The friends of the freedmen should not therefore stimulate them to a conflict in which they have a present local or political supremacy, but which must engender feelings of retaliation dangerous to a population so obviously in the minority. They may be told they have a powerful support in the North. That is so, but as the Scotch Highlanders reminded some clan which threatened them with punishment by distant friends: "It's a far cry to Lochow." So the deadly combat may take place before any foreign intervention can prevent it.

There is another reason why there will be unity of political action between the Southern people irrespective of color. Their interests are identical. It is very natural the freedman should take every measure necessary to procure his freedom. We need not complain that he should now look to foreign friends for advice. This relation will pass away with the present circumstances. The cotton and tobacco of the freedman is taxed. His iron, salt and groceries, his clothing, utensils and income are taxed. He holds no Federal bonds. You will perceive, therefore, that whenever two freedmen candidates for Congress come before the people, that candidate who favors the producing interests of his section, will receive the whole white vote, and with any fractional support from his own friends, must be elected. The tendency is then that the South will within a few years send a delegation united in their opposition to all those measures, which the most philanthropical portion of the Union must approve. Thus a colored candidate for Congress in Georgia whom the papers say will be acceptable to a majority of voters in his district, says that he is "in favor of reconstruction under the military bills," and adds:

"I shall do all in my power to repeal the unjust discrimination against the products of my section, to wit: the tax on cotton and tobacco. I will give one instance of the hardship of the tax on cotton. Last year I rented a small farm of Dr. SIMMONS, of this county. After paying him the rent, I had five bales of cotton. On them I paid a tax of fifteen dollars per bale, making seventy-five dollars. It is needless for me to tell poor men how much I have needed that money this year. It would have breaded my family the whole year. I have felt its hardness. I wish it repealed."

This is written not in a partisan but philosophical spirit. It looks and hopes for a reconstruction of society and the Union on an amicable relation between races and sections. We have had religious peace merely by allowing all to worship according to their own faith and usages. We can have social peace on precisely the same terms. An American can neither be required to accept doctrines or associations which he does not desire. He must submit to those laws which secure freedom of action and opinion.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

This formidable enemy, which has been skirmishing all Summer, has made an attack in force which it is very difficult to repel. Whatever solace we may find here in the decrease to forty-three cases a day, people abroad regard it as a very deadly disease. Many who intended to remain have left the city, and the unacclimated who are abroad will not return until the epidemic shall have disappeared. It has been quite severe on the army and navy, and also on the officials stationed here. Two young army officers of influential connection and of high promise, have fallen at their posts. Gen. GRIFFIN is reported ill of the fever, and Gen. HANCOCK avowedly postpones taking command until the city health is restored. The citizens and city authorities have made no distinction among the sufferers. The officers, soldiers and the freedmen have not been moved to persecution by the violent appeals of distant advisers. They have commiserated the condition of our people and are entitled to such return as may be in our power. So our houses and hospitals have been opened to all who are ill. The United States having turned over the Marine Hospital to the Freedmen's Bureau, the sailors thus excluded from medical care at that institution are forced to enter at the city hospitals, and are cared for at the city expense. While the expense may be reimbursed from the hospital fund of the navy, it is plain that this addition to the inmates of the city hospitals must diminish their ability to provide for the general public, who require so much gratuitous aid. It is to be hoped the Marine Hospital will be returned to its proper purpose.

THE QUARANTINE.

While our sister cities condole with us, they have instituted a most rigid quarantine against persons and packages coming from New-Orleans. Even the railroad stations are in some cases closed. Passengers ill with fever have been refused permission to land at Louisville, and merchandise of all kinds has been refused, or faithfully fumigated before use. So we are like the lepers of old—"our habitation is without the camp," and an universal cry of unclean is raised against us. Did it not also keep away some of those whose mission is to stir up strife, we should have no compensation for our many misfortunes. The North and civilization should be proud of the Southern people for the courage with which they have borne the inflictions of Providence. They have come in the succession in which they visited Job, and it is to be hoped that resignation and endurance will appease the Almighty Dispenser.

MARKETS.

The trade of the city is confined to the retail consumption of its own citizens. Very little trade shows at the landings, and in the language of a river reporter, "the freedmen pursuing their piscatory amusements" constitute much of the daily attendance. The sale of cotton is nominal, having only reached three hundred bales on one day last week. There is still a good deal of grain and provisions brought down by barges, and with the adoption of through freight between Cincinnati and New-York and foreign ports, is the only symptom of commercial activity.

THE COTTON CROP

is, of course, uncertain. Cotton has its bulls and bears, as well as its worms and frost. As the proverb says the length of a snake cannot be known till he is dead, so the cotton crop cannot be estimated until all the casualties of good or evil shall have been consummated. One writer reports that the worm has not left a green leaf in a parish; another hails the advent of the ichneumon fly, which, he says, kills out the worm; a third describes a method of exterminating the worm by carbolic acid, or fumigation, while a fourth, more sanguine, claims that the worm actually improves the yield by cutting away the leaves, and so admitting the sun to ripen the later bolls. Some anticipate a crop as high as 2,500,000. This is a maximum and is not likely to be reached. W. M. B.

THE CHEROKEE NATION.

How the Indians Live and the Country They Live in—Agriculture and Stock Raising—Fort Gibson.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1867.

The main exit from the Choctaw Nation to the southwest leaves the blue distant peaks of the Kimishi and Sans Bois Mountains far on its left, and crossing the Arkansas River enters the country of the Cherokees.

After passing over twenty miles of broken prairie, it strikes a range of rugged hills, worthless for agricultural purposes, but forming an important part in the economy of nature, by reason of the vast amount of coal, slate and other minerals it is known to contain.

In one or two instances where the water, in rushing down the principal declivity has gorged the earth, huge masses of anthracite coal are uncovered, and those best capable of forming a judgment from such indications, are of opinion that the supply is inexhaustible.

Along the northern base of this range comes the Illinois, a clear, blue, rollicking river, which empties into the Arkansas about forty miles below the mouth of the Grand. It is more beautiful than any stream I ever beheld. When not swollen by heavy rains, its waters are as clear and transparent as the purest glass. In this particular it resembles the pretty Lake George in your own State. A kernel of corn could be seen at the bottom of this river through ten feet of water. It is formed chiefly from springs gushing from the hillsides, and is consequently cool and refreshing at all times. Its bed and its banks are lined with myriads of red and white pebbles, with here and there a huge bowlder wrought into a grotesque image by the tireless chafing of the water. When viewed in the night time as it hurries over the countless stones and crystaline sands, it is said to present the appearance of bright, sparkling champaign, and on this account it is sometimes called the Champaign River. At the crossing of the Illinois, are the Mackey Salt Works, where in former times large quantities of salt were manufactured, not only for home consumption, but for shipment to market in the adjoining States.

In the very middle of the river is a large salt spring, from which the water is taken by means of a common suction pump, and from which the salt is extracted by the customary method. Should this heroic land ever be blessed with a brave and virtuous Abdul Aziz, who should possess the real "sick man's" propensity for ablution, the Illinois would, in all probability, speedily become the Nile of America, and our Abdul could felicitate himself with the luxury of a delicious bath without the trouble of sending beyond the Bosphorus for classic water.

Leaving the Illinois we ascend forthwith a meagre elevation, denominated the Boston Mountains. This title is by far too high-sounding for application to such insignificant hills. The originators of the name must either have intended it as a compliment to New-England, or, as the lamented Artemus was wont to remark, a "goak" on the "Hub," for it is not entitled to the dignity which the term *mountain* conveys.

These hills, meeting a chain equally prominent, but nameless, which extends south from the Verdigris River, form with it a crescent toward the north and south, and on three sides wall in the beautiful and picturesque valley, lying between the Arkansas and the Canadian and about the mouth of the Grand River. In passing along this semi-circular range, from any part of it the individual can look out over a tract of country bounded on the west only by the limit of vision, which in every respect is clearly entitled to be classed as the garden of the Indian Territory, or better said, the Eden of the Cherokee Nation. But, in the enactment of arbitrary and oppressive measures, the condemnation which was visited upon Moses of old, the national authorities have applied in this case. The visitor may stand on the very summit of Pisgah and view the Promised Land at will, but his longing shall not be gratified by being permitted to enter and occupy.

Turning to the right, the eye takes in at a single sweep the broad strips of heavily timbered swale along the Grand and the Arkansas rivers, and the immense plateau of prairie beyond, receding toward the setting sun, until afar off it is broken by the right shaft of the surrounding hills and the North Fork of the Canadian. Over the river, and far up the acclivity, the prairie again sets in, gradually widening as it reaches northward; yet even with the aid of a glass, when viewed from a standpoint twenty miles distant, only the more prominent ridges and elevations can be seen. These, clothed with a luxuriant growth of green grass, in the bright sunlight, strikingly resemble the vast piles of white sand so frequently massed along the broken coast of North Carolina, by eastern storms.

An hour before sunset, the beauty of the Grand River Valley is truly sublime. All its variety of scenery and surface are then prominently exposed. Its cultivated fields, contrasting with its sturdy oak forests along the river, its green prairies with the sear hills on either side, the whole fluctuating and changing in appearance by the reflection of passing clouds presents a picture, the native grandeur of which is rarely excelled. As rugged mountain peaks, hundreds of miles to the westward, intervene, they cast weird-like shadows across the wake of vanishing daylight. These, like dancing spectres, for awhile oscillate between the respective hills, then like a vast curtain, settling first on the eastern slope, they creep down cautiously into the low lands, and, by shutting out the light, close, until another day, the gorgeous scene.

This entire valley, well watered, rich and warm, is peculiarly suited to the wants of the people inhabiting it. Indeed the same may be said of all the country along these converging rivers. Though adapted to all kinds of agriculture, the people have only engaged extensively in the raising of corn. As I write vast fields of this staple product are to be seen on every hand, whose immense growth of stocks is bowing down to the ground beneath its weight of ripening ears. I am told by the natives that it is no uncommon thing to harvest from these valley lands as high as one hundred bushels of corn to the acre. Other grains could be grown to better advantage, but the tastes or rather the necessities of the people have not led them to engage in their production. Prior to the war the better class of half-bred Cherokees essayed the culture of cotton. The soil was found to be as adaptable to its growth as the bottom lands of the Lower Arkansas, but the want of energy and shiftlessness of the inhabitants were too general to make its culture desirable. Indeed, the inhabitants, as a rule, are too indolent to do more than deposit their seed in the earth. They think it is not worth their while to resort to subsequent cultivation, but rely almost wholly on the known capacity of the soil and the native resources of their country. They have unbounded confidence in the promise of a seed time and harvest and well they may, as they assert it has not failed them since their occupation of the country. In fact, the adventitious products of the Territory are quite equal to the sustenance of a population whose wants are few and primitive at that. Among these native products may be mentioned several excellent varieties of grapes, growing on the hill-sides, besides apples, apricots and persimmons, together with a variety of nuts, the choicest of which is the pecan, a nut greatly admired in the States, and which we always see exposed for sale in the stalls about the New-York markets. Extensive groves of the pecan tree are found in all parts of the Territory, and notwithstanding the shipment of the nut would be remunerative in the first degree, it is not engaged in to any extent, but it serves the double purpose of a delicacy for the people, and the chief sustenance of the immense number of hogs that yearly fatten in the Cherokee nation.

As a stock-raising locality this nation is doubtless superior to any other portion of the Territory, on account of the great number of rivers, bayous and streams by which it is traversed, but the Cherokees engage in it less extensively than the Choctaws and Chickasaws, owing to the large profits which attend the raising of corn in the country of the former, consequent upon a more accessible market. Notwithstanding their inattention to the subject, the country is literally swarming with cattle and horses, roaming far and near in a semi-wild condition, unknown to their owners except by some private mark placed upon the animal when it first saw the light. It costs the ranchman nothing to raise stock here, as the entire Territory is a natural pasture. It has every advantage as a superior grazing field, including the salt lick and the salt spring. The stock requires feeding neither in Summer nor Winter, yet from June to December as sweet and tender beef can be had here as can be found in any Eastern city. It can be had in any quantities at two cents per pound gross, while the choicest breeding cows are only worth from $6 to $10 each. I have frequently met half-breed Cherokees whose herds would be numbered by thousands, and daily immense droves pass along the left bank of the Arkansas and up the Verdigris on their way to Eastern markets. Only a few days since I observed that Cherokee cattle were included in the New-York market reports of the DAILY TIMES.

The Cherokees, in point of intelligence, are a decided improvement upon the Choctaws; yet ease, indolence and a want of thrift characterize both nations alike. The traits of the Indian are more readily traced among the Cherokees, and their jealousy of the white race is more malignant than that of any tribe in the Territory. They entertain a bitter hostility to every move calculated to hasten a division of their lands, and if the advocates of this, to them, seeming heresy is one of their own number, it invariably costs him his life. If the subject is mentioned to them they will always meet you with the argument that under a State or Territorial organization they would own their lands, but would at the same time be compelled to pay taxes to the Government, but in their present condition they can occupy as much land as they desire, even "all out-doors" if they think best, and still be exempt from paying tithes to anyone. It is difficult to make them understand that after a division of their lands and permission to sell be given, their value would be so enhanced as to counterbalance tenfold every possible disadvantage resulting from the necessity to pay taxes, whereas now the intrinsic value of their lands is absolutely nothing at all. It is my opinion, however, that the Government of the United States will soon be compelled to put this beautiful territory in the same category with those less favored by nature, to prevent a conflict between the tribes which at present occupy it and the enterprising white people who have made up their minds to do so in future.

Fort Gibson is the principal borough in the Cherokee Nation. Indeed it is the most metropolitan of all the trading posts and villas in the Indian Territory. It is located on the Grand River about four miles above its confluence with the Arkansas, on the western slope of the Boston Mountains, and at the mouth of the Grand River Valley. It was first designated as a military post in 1825, and first occupied by Major BEARLEY, an officer of the old army. JEFF. DAVIS, ex-President and ex-prisoner, was once here as a second Lieutenant of dragoons. Fort Gibson was abandoned by the United States in 1854, but was reoccupied during the second year of the late war, and since the Spring of the present year the work of rebuilding it has been going on with a view of continuing it as a permanent military post. Capt. A. S. KIMBALL, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, has been entrusted with the work. Extensive barracks, officers' quarters, store-houses, and a chapel are in process of construction. The material used is nearly all manufactured in the vicinity of the station, including all kinds of lumber, shingles, slate, stone and white marble. A large number of mechanics, artisans and laborers are employed at the posts, and the works are being rapidly pushed to completion. But enough said until after I pay my respects to the Creeks whose country is just opposite on the north side of the Arkansas River. R. H. H.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from Gen. Wilson—Condition of the Work on the Rapids—Estimate of Cost, &c.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following letter to Gen. PILE from Gen. J. H. WILSON, who is in charge of the work on the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi River:

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, IOWA, Sept. 13, 1867.

Gen. W. A. Pile:

I take pleasure in sending you the following extract from my annual report (now in preparation) in regard to the rapids improvement. The excavation and embankment for a canal at the lower rapids, together with the items connected therewith in the report of engineers, dated July 20, 1867, are estimated to cost $1,150,353, but it will be seen, from the abstract of proposals herewith, that this work has been contracted for at a saving on the estimate of $438,694. Without making a corresponding reduction in the estimated cost of the locks, gates and Montrose channel improvement, it is estimated that $1,479,647 will be required for the entire and permanent completion of the work in accordance with the plans adopted, viz.: For contingencies in the completion of the embankment, $100,000; for the locks, gates and channel improvement at Montrose, $1,379,647. Twelve hundred thousand dollars can be profitably spent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, exclusive of the sum already appropriated. But the entire improvement can be economically finished by the 1st of November, 1869, and hence I feel it my duty to respectfully recommend that the total sum requisite, viz.: $1,479,647, shall be appropriated at the next session of Congress. This will result in an actual saving of money to the Government, and will not necessitate the drawing of the money any more rapidly here the Treasury than if provided by two or three appropriations. This for the Des Moines Rapids improvement.

It is estimated that $812,601 80, including [illegible] already appropriated, will be required under the plan adopted for the entire and permanent completion of the improvement to the Rock Island and upper rapids, and that $812,601 80 can be profitably expended the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. This sum should be appropriated and made available as soon as possible, in order that every favorable opportunity should be taken advantage of presented by low water in the river for doing the work. If the necessary funds are provided there is no good reason that can now be foreseen why the improvements of both upper and lower rapids may not be completed by Nov. 1, 1869.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) J. H. WILSON, U. S. A.

Gen. W. A. PILE, M. C., St. Louis.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

Confirmed Success of the Exposition—Music and Fine Arts—Objects of Interest—The Pneumatic Cars Running.

The Industrial Exposition, under the auspices of the American Institute, has now been open to the public over a week, and its success in every respect is by this time well confirmed. The Managers of the Fair have not only good reason to be well satisfied with their work and its results so far, but they may also gather with confidence much promise that their hope, long cherished, to find themselves before another year has passed the proprietors of a building properly adapted for these great annual exhibitions, will be realized. Notwithstanding that they now occupy the largest building in the City at all suitable for their exposition, they have been able to meet a portion only of the demand made upon them for space, and consequently compelled to exclude many interesting and attractive objects; yet, even in the absence of these, the increasing attendance, day and evening, is evidence that there is no lack of attraction for the public, and the general satisfaction of visitors attests their appreciation of the efforts made to instruct and amuse them. The average attendance during the past week was thirty-three per cent. greater than during the best weeks of any previous exhibition. As the public indorsement of their work is the stimulant asked for by the Institute to encourage them to a great effort during the coming year, the public may look forward with confidence in anticipation of meeting the exponents of native genius and talent at the next great fair in a building in every way worthy of our city, and of the object in view in its construction.

When we last noticed the exposition, a week since, there was still much to do, which since then has been accomplished. The Department of Fine Arts has received many valuable additions to its collection; the Machinery Department is now fairly at work, and is admirably illustrative of our rapid progress in this specialty; and the heterogenous collections in the other departments, somewhat chaotic at that time, have been reduced to order that admits of ready access to each particular point of observation.

MUSIC.

The display of musical instruments in the department of Fine Arts has necessarily been much restricted for want of space; yet the show of organs, harmoniums, piano-fortes and wind instruments is sufficiently good to supply all that is needed to please either the eye that yearns for polished rosewood with pearl inlaid, or the ear that leans lovingly toward sweet sounds. Indeed, during the earlier days of the past week, it may be said that there was a superfluity of *piano* and an excessive supply of *forte*, for these exhibitors, in all their opening vigor and enthusiasm for display, monopolized the very atmosphere of the place with the perpetual rush of their vibrations. This was bad enough when one torturer only flung his body upon the keys and his soul all around him, in the ecstasy of his emotion, but when, as we before had occasion to remark, they manned the pianos as if they were Armstrong guns, and fired away *ad libitum* with no other desire apparent than to do great execution, it was no wonder that the peace-loving people, who have had enough of discord lately, stole away from the scene of strife to rest among the wheels of the neighboring department. You oil a shaft or a pulley, it moves quietly, and there is poetry in its motion; but do a kindness to a pianist at an exhibition, and he shows his gratitude by increased contortions of visage and a *crescendo* of physical display that threatens the immediate dislocation of all that is movable about himself or obstinate in his instrument. Luckily, before it was too late for the integrity of bone and wood, these gentlemen who did and do this piano business took the hint, and it is really quite enjoyable to hear them now occasionally—*one at a time*.

In the Great Hall one of the most prominent and not the least beautiful object is the great orchestrion, exhibited by Messrs. WELTE & SONS, of Fifth-avenue. The performances of this truly exquisite instrument is one of the unalloyed pleasures of the Fair. In outward form, when closed, it is like one of our large cathedral organs; but when thrown open, and its wonderful interior exhibited, we are startled at the multitudinous presence made manifest to us. Not only do we find the stops and pipes, familiar to us, but every instrument is there which goes to complete the perfect orchestra—from the loud bassoon to the piping flageolet, horns, cornets, clarionet, oboes, flutes and piccolos, the alarming drum and the tinking cymbal. Add to the harmonies provided by these, the softening accompaniments of the violin, the violoncello and the mellow bass, and the glorious volume of sound which fills the place is something to bathe the spirit in with rapture, but impossible to describe. This magnificent instrument was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, five years ago, at one of the great music festivals. It was built some years before by Mr. WELTE for the Grand Duke of Baden, and cost at that time about $10,000. How it left the keeping of the Duke we have not learned, nor can we regret the separation, since it affords us the unqualified pleasure of listening to the performances of this most perfect of automata.

J. ESTEY & Co. exhibit some fine large reed organs and several parlor organs of handsome construction and good tone.

MARSHALL & MITTAUER, KENDT & MATZ, MANNER & Co., and several other piano-forte builders make a good show of instruments. The grand and square pianos of MATHEWS, BEHNING & KLIX attract much attention for their handsome finish, volume and delicacy of tone. STEINWAY and CHICKERING are not represented; they doubtless rest upon their laurels, and conscious of their power, give breathing room to their aspiring neighbors. There are several handsome cases of brass instruments exhibited by BAUER & Co., and a pretentious banjo or two is thrummed occasionally in a corner.

THE PAINTINGS.

We said a word or two about paintings on exhibition in a previous notice. Since then several representative pictures have been added to the collection, and the *tout ensemble* of the corner devoted to this group is much improved thereby. The large painting, around which are hung nearly all the others—for this exhibition, as before said, is a small one—is an imposing picture, and as it brings with it the commendation of the German painter KAULBACH, who saw it *en route* from Weimar, the critics are safe to praise all they see to like in it. The subject is allegorical, a gigantic female figure not wanting in grace, expressive of dignity, and representing the Goddess of Liberty resting in mid air above a battle-field. The face is fine, and its expression that of conscious power. The eyes have life in them, catching their vitality from the concentrating light against which the figure stands in bold relief. Upon her brow is the diadem of stars, and hanging from her shoulders, robe-like, the banner of the Republic—its crude contrast of white and blue, and crimson mellowed in the half that enwraps the whole. The right hand grasps the flaming sword of chastisement, but its point is downward, and beneath lie the prostrate foes of freedom, the broken cannon, the shattered standard and torn flag, the dead and wounded soldiers, and the wailing wife and widow. A step or two behind the nearest of this gloomy grouping stands the pensive figures of LEE and his vanquished followers. The left hand of the Goddess is upraised, and bears the Victor's wreath of laurel and the Olive branch of Peace. Beneath these are the figures of GRANT and of his staff, and in the near distance, resting in the shadow, are the wearied forms of soldiers leaning on their arms, and between are negroes with arms outstretched in blessing for the victory which was theirs. The dawn, which breaks above a distant sea, suggests the morning that follows on the darkest night, the advent of the sun of liberty, of which the Goddess is the Herald—the coming of the light which vivifies and blesses all. This painting, the work of a young German artist named FRIED SCHOENBERG, has promise of much future power, and for itself commands a well merited attention. It tells as no words can tell the closing chapter of the story of our strife, and fixes its final passage upon our memory, while it inspires us with hope and faith in the typified results where eloquence of words would fail.

Underneath this painting are four medallions in marble by H. BAKER, representing the seasons. The conception of the infant groups is happy, and the chiseling good.

CHARLES A. SOMMER exhibits an Autumnal forest scene, a brook, a fallen pine, brown foliage and luminous shadow. He also exhibits on the eastern wall an attractive sunset.

DON RAMON PAEZ, among other fine specimens of miniature portraits, exhibits a sleeping beauty of exquisite form and color. Look at it, lovers of the beautiful, and sigh for something like it with a soul in it!

H. WOOD, of Broadway, attracts us with a gem of BIERSTADT's—"Morning in the Rocky Mountains"—some foliage, a golden mist begotten of early sunlight and a late shadow, and that is all—a little poem in a line—$1,000 worth to WOOD a pleasant memory to you and me. Mr. WOOD also exhibits one of BEARD's morsels of humor in a little painted story of a hawk and foxes. Of this there is a chromo-lithograph, which would deserve some commendation [illegible] if it were not quite so near the original. [illegible] chromo of BROWN's strawberries is an excellent reproduction, and but for a slight crudeness in the all but perfect copy, it would be difficult to say which was which. We must not forget to notice in this collection one of SHATTUCK's happy thoughts on canvas, "Sunny Hours," a small picture full of feeling, and tenderly suggestive of by-gone joys of "Love's young dream."

The American Photo-Lithographic Company have added to the specimens of their remarkable skill as copyists. Their *fac-similes* of the finest steel engravings, wood cuts, penmanship, mechanical drawings, it is impossible to set apart from the originals. Unless in accidental tone, there is no distinguishing between them without the most critical examination. The most delicate line and gradation of shade are conveyed with all the accuracy of the broader line and deeper shadow. This is a most interesting exposition, and as a new field in art does honor to our sister city, Brooklyn, where the manufacture is carried on.

PRANG & Co., of Boston, the acknowledged leaders in the production of chromos, have added to their already attractive collection some of the finest of their latest reproductions.

PUTNAM & Co. exhibit a case of finely-bound books and a number of statuettes, illustrative of the art of photo-sculpture—GRANT, FARRAGUT, GREELEY and other popular idols.

THOS. COFFEE & SONS also make a goodly show in statuary, mainly busts of representative men.

F. SEBALD, in a small case exhibits the handsomest thing in the photographic album that needs be yearned for by a belle or donated by a beau. It is large and massive, rich gilt-edged, with casing or cover of pearl inlaid, and medallions in relief of the same beautiful material. In the centre is a Roman shield, the bust on which is exquisitely carved.

Before leaving the Department of Fine Arts it is but just to call attention to the truly artistic labors of Miss A. DE ETTA BLOODGOOD, whose unrivalled exhibition of wax flowers will be found in the adjoining room. None but a true artist, a most faithful student of nature, could give to the passive colorless substance a truthfulness of form and coloring so marvelous. The Venus of the Master GUIDO wanted but the gift of speech; give the flowers in these bouquets their individual fragrance and they live. Look at those Autumn leaves and sigh for the shadowy woods; be careful lest you brush the pollen from the petals of the lilies; see those translucent rose-leaves, how they blush at you, and do you not fancy that you revel in the perfume of those timid violets? In looking at the rare handiwork of this fair student, there is but one regret—that the material of which she builds her things of beauty is so perishable. Why should her mimic blossoms not live to teach the past in the long after years when the ever-changing Earth has ceased to deck herself with such as these, and robes herself in beauty of other form and fashion? What blossoms grew in Paradise, and what shall deck the foreheads of the blessed in Millennium?

DEPARTMENT OF THE DWELLING.

This department, as might be supposed, is the most comprehensive in the exposition, and presents very many objects of interest and usefulness meriting more than passing notice. Neither is it wanting in much that is beautiful. Beauty here is utilized and has a peculiar charm. On entering this department by the southern door from the Department of Fine Arts, the first prominent group is one of easy chairs, exhibited by CHARLES C. SCHMITT, handsomely upholstered and arranged with effective skill in a pyrimidal form. Many of these are covered by costly skins and rich cloths, suggestive of luxurious ease.

Hitherto we have been indebted to the French and Germans for those handsome fancy boxes in velvet, silk and ornamental paper which give such charms of color to the boudoir. Bangs Williams News Company now exhibit a collection of these of native manufacture that lack neither in taste nor any other element of beauty—jewel boxes, glove boxes, *mouchoir* boxes, of every shape and exquisitely fashioned. The work is done exclusively by women, and, as has been said, is a new branch of industry.

FISHER & BROTHER's specimens of woodwork, inlaid, are well worth looking at. There is a cabinet of finished workmanship, work-boxes and writing-desks, and there is a table, which you must see—worth, $2,000, the price of a little house under a hill, for a loving couple, in Jersey. If your lady-love should resolve to own that luxurious thing on four legs, and your means are limited, *table her resolution*.

The case of engraved and cut glass ware of KITCHEN & Co. gives flattering proof of our progress in this branch of manufacture. This firm exhibits as a specimen of their engraver's skill the representation on glass of Dr. TYNG's church on Forty-second-street. The drawing is accurate, and the lines wonderfully fine; as a transparency it is quite an attraction, especially to those to whom the church edifice itself is familiar, and who are pleased with their own recognition of it.

The Tucker Manufacturing Company exhibit various specimens of their bronzed iron goods, clocks, gasaliers, brackets and such like. This, to those who cannot afford the real bronze, is a good substitute; there is little recognizable difference between the real bronze and this imitation.

J. BENNETT has a combined spring-seat bed, sick chair, sofa and swinging crib, worthy the attention of those, especially of limited house room. Its construction is most ingenious, and its adjustment to any of the above-named uses is made with the hand only, and by that with ease.

PERKINS, STERN & Co. exhibit a pyramid of native wines in bottle, with old names and new ones. This show is much talked of, and is productive of smiles all round.

From drinking to smoking the transition is an easy one. KALDENBERG & SON's exhibit of meerschaum pipes well merits the attention it receives. There is one splendid specimen of workmanship, valued at $2,000—a good deal of money to put under a pen'orth of tobacco. The subject of the exquisite carving is a scene from the late war, and represents a combat of cavalry. A head of Mephistopheles worth $500 is admirably characteristic, as is the more pleasing face of PETER PAUL RUBENS beside it. In addition to the specimens of workmanship exhibited by these artists, for artists they are, are pieces of raw amber and blocks of meerschaum.

These are the more attractive objects of this department, and are noted simply on this account. Objects of usefulness are multitudinous, and many of them commend themselves to extended notice.

THE PNEUMATIC CAR IN MOTION.

Yesterday the Pneumatic Railway was successfully opened. The cars ran with all the promised ease. Crowds availed themselves of the privilege of the trip. The speed attained was not greater than that of comfortable walking rate, but this was made with but one-sixth of the number of the revolutions of that with which it is proposed to test the merits of the new construction. Ten pounds of steam pressure was all that could be secured yesterday, but to-day such arrangements will be made that as fair a test as can be made in the short length of tubing will be accomplished. There is no doubt, however, of the success of the application of the propeller fan, and to run this was the incentive to the heavy expenditure attending the experiment at the Fair.

For the benefit of those who hunger for solids, still unsatisfied with the feast of eye and ear, it may be well to know that there is a cool and pleasant resting place at the northern end of the Hall of Fine Arts, where that legitimate yearning may be satisfied. In plain English, there is a good restaurant, where all the comforts of the kind and variety disposed of at such places may be had at no more than the usual rates. This matter of restaurant prices has been arranged by a special committee of the members of the Institute, so that the public are properly protected in this as in every other particular by the watchful managers.

CITY LIFE AND ITS DUTIES.

A Sermon by Rev. John Cotton Smith.

The following discourse was delivered at the Church of the Ascension in Fifth-avenue, Sunday, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D.:

The reverend gentleman's text was:

Rev. xi., 8—The great city, which is spiritually called Sodom and Egypt, where also our Lord was crucified.

The influence of a city, and especially of a Metropolitan city upon national life has been a prominent feature in all history. In the earliest records of our race Babylon and Nineveh are the points around which Chaldean and Persian interest centre. Thebes and Memphis represent Egypt. Athens is the exponent of Greece, and for long ages the City of Rome gave its character to the vast expanse of the Roman Empire. At the present day St. Petersburgh is Russia, Constantinople Turkey, and Paris France. In a vastly greater degree, notwithstanding our vast territorial extent and the freedom of our institutions, New-York should be and must be the exponent and representative of the United States. It has been a mournful fact in all history that cities have deteriorated and become the subjects of terrible demoralization. So general has this been that even the sacred City of Jerusalem is represented in our text as partaking in the crimes and sharing the condemnation of the most corrupt communities of the ancient world. The name of Egypt is applied to it to indicate its absorbing worldliness, and that of Sodom because it was sunk in the abyss of mere sensual indulgence. And the fact of the immense and unparalleled influence of the City of New-York over this vast country makes its moral condition of unspeakable importance. If it can truly be said of it in its future career that it is, in its worldliness and sensuality, like Egypt and Sodom, and that in the rejection of all the great teachings of Christ, it is the place where our Lord is crucified, then will its corruption pervade the whole body politic, and spread a deadly poison through the land. And in order that we may feel this the more deeply, let us look for a moment at the elements of influence which necessarily belong to the City of New-York. The wonderful and ever increasing rapidity of communication with all parts of the country gives diffusiveness to whatever influence radiates from central points. The energy and ability with which the New-York Press is conducted cause its journals, which are the exponent of New-York ideas, to be read in every part of the land. It would not be strange if before long the daily papers of this City were reproduced, by telegraph, in all the great towns and cities of the Union. The influence thus exerted for good or evil would be enormous, beyond any heretofore realized in the world. And there is one other element of influence which has not been fully appreciated. From all parts of the country our young men crowd to the City of New-York to seek their fortunes. It seems as if in this great migration the country must decline. But it is found that in the majority of cases these men return in middle life or advanced age to these country towns, bringing with them the property they have accumulated, and also the ideas which they have adopted, and the habits they have formed. They constitute tens of thousands of centres from which the influence of this City is extended and perpetuated. The moral character of this City becomes a matter of incalculable importance not only to those who are residing here, but also to the whole land. I speak to you, therefore, not merely as those deeply interested in this subject, but as having a great and solemn mission to discharge in regard to it imposed upon you by Almighty God. The first duty incumbent upon every man and woman is appreciation of the importance of this subject, and earnest thoughtfulness as to the great problem which it presents. No one can doubt but that there are untold capacities of good here still undeveloped. It cannot be questioned but that it is within the power of the respectable classes here to make this City reputable for its morality thoroughout the world. It may be made a safe place for the young men of the land, and the homes of our country throughout its vast extent may be made to rejoice in the safeguards which are thrown around those loved ones whom the inexorable laws of business draw to this great metropolis. When we think thus of what this City might and should be, it is terrible to think of what in its moral influence it really is. It is impossible adequately to describe it. Men are apt to fail in appreciating it because they have the most favorable side of the picture, and that only, before their eyes. Life here is so intense that good has a more powerful development here than elsewhere, and men are likely to suppose that the principal development is in that direction. But any one who investigates the matter knows that there is a mighty power of evil here which nothing but the virtue and intelligence of the community can keep down; a monster of iniquity and perdition which can never be strangled unless the hand of every true man shall clutch it by the throat. I will not undertake to portray the character and extent of this iniquity. The subject is not unfamiliar to you in its general aspects, and in its details it could not be presented here. It is enough to say that there is no evil tendency of our nature which is not here met by manifold enticements and fostered into monstrous and most unnatural exercise. There are here palaces of injustice and wrong, and temples of iniquity and crime. A fictitious halo is thrown here around sins which are poisoning the very fountains of public health, virtue and happiness. It may be said that this has been so always in great cities. I do not admit the fact to the extent in which it is asserted. But I do not care if such is the case. I say there is no need of it, and that in the presence of the improved moral sense and advancing intelligence of the nineteenth century, it is a burning shame and a disgrace which should be endured no longer. We have nothing really to fear but apathy under the evil and the conviction that reform is impossible. Very much has already been done, and done successfully, to stem this torrent of evil; and I refer not only to the efforts of the pulpit and Press and voluntary associations—all of which have worked manfully in this great undertaking of the moral improvement of the City—but to the wise legislation, which has removed certain great moral interests of the City from municipal control and placed them under the direct administration of the State. I wish to dwell upon this point and to bespeak you earnest attention to it, for I consider it of the greatest importance to the moral interests of this City. It is not a political question. It is a question which involves in this community the deepest interests of the Christian religion. It is a matter, therefore, in regard to which it is both the privilege and the duty of the pulpit to speak, and one in which every one of you can exercise a salutary influence. My reason for asking your attention to it at this time is that there are some indications of a change in this respect, and that the moral interests of this City may be again confided to its municipal government. There is some reason to fear lest through some arrangement or compromise between political parties the moral interests of this City may be sacrificed, and that a provision may be introduced into the Constitution of the State by the Convention now in session, giving to the municipal authorities the powers now exercised by the Commissions of the State. I have nothing to say about this matter in its relations to the material welfare of the City. That view of it is appropriate to other places than this. I speak of it only in its moral relations, and I do not hesitate to say that it threatens a moral degradation here of which we have as yet had no example. We cannot investigate the matter candidly without coming to this conclusion. The simple fact is, that the population of the City of New-York is so largely made up of foreigners of the lowest class, ignorant of our institutions, and brutal in their whole habits of life, that they would alone exercise a controlling power adverse to our moral welfare. It is estimated that there are now 77,000 foreign voters in this City to 51,000 native born. This fact shows the immense danger of intrusting the incalculable interests of this Metropolis to a popular vote. But besides this the officers of our Municipal Government, elected by popular vote, can be continued indefinitely in office if they will pander to the passions and crimes of the lowest classes in the community, and are almost certain to be superseded if they do not. A strictly Municipal Government here, under present circumstances, must be necessarily a government of thieves, and gamblers, and denizens of every hell of infamy. This demoralization here is not the result of our institutions and is in no sense the product of American ideas. It arises from the presence here of an element the worst that foreign absolutism has created; an element utterly hostile to our ideas and institutions and needing to be restrained until it has become transformed by the influences by which it is here surrounded. This element coöperating with the other evil elements of society has given us a Municipal Government, which, although there are now and then upright and able men connected with it, is a by-word throughout the world for incompetence and corruption. It has given us a judiciary, which, although New-York has at its bar and in higher Courts, men who have no superiors in virtue, intelligence and learning, has made the so-called administration of justice contemptible and revolting. And it has by its shamelessness and impurity produced that saddest of convictions in the public mind that this boundless evil is inevitable, and no salutary reform possible to be attained. In this disgraceful condition of things there have been some suggestions and glimpses of hope in the fact that certain departments of local administration have been assumed by the State. We have our Board of Police, emancipated from municipal control, and therefore the faithful guardians, so far as they have the power, of the moral interests of the City. We have our Board of Health, whose duty is to cleanse the City from its foul physical impurities, and thus remove one of the most fertile and inveterate of the causes of moral corruption. And we have our Excise Board, independent of municipal favor, and therefore inflexible in the administration of those laws which restrain, on one day at least, the gigantic evils of intemperance, and give us the quiet enjoyment of our sacred day of rest. The formation of a new Constitution of the State gives us the opportunity of making these salutary reforms permanent and of introducing others like them. But the danger is that even these may be sacrificed by politicians in both political parties, who, in the blindness peculiar to this class, consult expediency instead of principle, and so sacrifice not principle only but expediency also. And it is just here that a great danger is imminent—that men in their political relations will continue to forget, as they have hitherto done, the invincible performance and power of moral ideas. I see that one of the ablest and most high-toned papers in this country, the moral influence of which is admirable, has recently an article on what it calls "Puritanism in Politics." The object of the article is to show that it is not wise to attempt to use political organizations to prevent men, by compulsion, from the commission of sin. If by this is meant the commission of sins which do not effect the social well-being of mankind, it may be very true. I do not know that anybody proposes to restrain men by civil law from the commission of such sins. But if the meaning is that sins which threaten the well-being of society are not to be dealt with politically, or by whichever means in our civil capacity we can command, I hold the sentiment to be unsound and dangerous. The only qualification to such legislation is, that it is unwise to carry it beyond the point where it will be sustained by the moral sense of the community. But let it be ever remembered that moral ideas, in the long run, have the controlling influence in human society. A political party can do itself no greater injury, so far as its permanent interests are concerned, than to forego the advantage of any great moral principle, and the consent of opposing political organizations to sacrifice any great moral interests will entail disaster upon both. And this is so because God reigns, and moral ideas are His forces by which He blesses and disciplines the world. They come down from the skies, like rain and dew upon the mountain's top. In the high places of the earth, above the din and turmoil of selfish passion, they have their starting-point. As they pass down through the generations of human life they are from time to time lost sight of in the devious ways which they are compelled by intervening obstacles to pursue, and then we see them gathering up the mighty force which they have accumulated and sweep away some frowning monument of cruelty and oppression, and then flowing peacefully on to make glad the humble valleys and lowly resting places of life; and then, at last, they spread out into a vast ocean, carrying salutary influences to every shore, the eternal and invincible evidence of the power and beneficence of God's truth on the earth.

Fourth Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Our Colored Citizens Celebrate the Day.

Yesterday being the fourth anniversary of the Negro Emancipation Proclamation, it was celebrated by large numbers of the colored population of this City as a general holiday. The members of the several colored organizations had been making fitting preparation for some days back so as to do all honor to the birthday of Southern freedom. Early in the morning members of the several councils of the Colored Loyal Leagues met at a general rendezvous, the Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street. Prominent among these was the principal who are known as "The Faithful Few," and who were dressed with appropriate regalia. After forming in line opposite the building, where they made a goodly show, they moved in marching order through Seventh-avenue to Fourteenth-street, across Fourteenth-street to the Washington Monument, which they saluted, thence to Fulton Ferry *via* Broadway, Nassau and Fulton streets; and on arrival at Brooklyn formed again, and, preceded by a band playing stirring airs, reached Leffert's Park, the great centre-point for all organizations. Here they were joined

by many of the members of the colored regiments which had represented their city and served their country in Virginia. In addition to these were the "Union Protective Guards," headed by a section of the Police and a colored drum corps, the Equal Rights Club and other associations of the colored brethren of both cities. The cars for several hours were crowded by colored women and children, and the scene at the Park when the assembly was completed was, if somewhat grotesque, an animated and joyous one.

The usual amusements were entered into with all that spirit ever at command of these light-hearted and light-heeled people. Speeches were delivered and applauded, and a pleasant day was secured to all.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Union.

The Unions were defeated yesterday in their home-and-home game with the Mutuals. The game took place at the Union Ground and attracted 3,000 or 4,000 spectators. The game opened rather unfavorably for the Morrisania club, who did not get hold of MARTIN'S delivery till the sixth inning, when they rattled off nine runs from fine hits. In the same inning the Mutuals scored ten, and from this point out the contest was very exciting. After two hours and a-half's play victory rested with the New York club by a score of 29 to 24. The Mutuals fielded very loosely in the most of the innings, some twenty errors being debited to them. The Unions did not do as poorly as their opponents, although they did not play in their usual style. JEWETT captured 13 fouls in his clever way, and HUNT made a pretty one-hand catch. The fielding of BEALS and AUSTIN was first class, as also was WATERMAN'S. We give the score:

MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
McMahon, r. f.	2	4	Smith, 1st b.	2	4
Pike, 3d b.	4	3	Martin, 2d b.	4	2
Hatfield, 2d b.	4	3	Pabor, p.	4	1
Martin, p.	4	3	Austin, c. f.	5	1
Devyr, s. s.	2	3	Akin, s. s.	1	5
Jewett, c.	3	3	Birdsall, c.	2	3
Waterman, l. f.	2	4	Ketchum, 3d b.	4	2
Bearman, 1st b.	3	3	Beals, l. f.	2	3
C. Hunt, c. f.	3	3	Hudson, r. f.	3	3
Total	27	29	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	4	2	7	1	2	10	0	2	1	—29
Union	0	2	4	1	1	9	0	6	1	—24

Fly-catches—Mutual, 15; Union, 18.
Out on Fouls—Mutual, 7; Union, 14.
Left on Bases—Mutual, 4; Union, 7.
Home Runs—PIKE, 1; BIRDSALL, 1.
Passed Balls—JEWETT, 8; BIRDSALL, 21.
Umpire—Mr. SWANDEL, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. COXT and DUSH.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, it was directed that the following bills for materials furnished for the construction of the New Court-house be paid:

A. J. Garvey, plastering	$10,875 25
Eastchester Quarry Company, marble and labor	17,501 50
J. C. Johnson & Co., hardware	949 48
Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture	11,645 41
Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, steam pumps	3,200 00
Fletcher, Harrison & Co., boilers	10 104 00
Washington Iron works, engines	16,000 00
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co., iron	13 881 57

It was ordered that pay-rolls for labor performed in constructing the New Court-house, amounting to $4,099 35, be paid.

The bills of ARCHIBALD HALL, Jr., for painting armories and drill-rooms—$4,853—and of SAMUEL CANTRELL, for rent of Nos. 239 and 241 Fourth-avenue, for Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, up to Aug. 1, 1867—$300—were audited and allowed.

The Board adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, at 2 P. M., in the absence of the President, Alderman LOW presided.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in reply to a resolution of inquiry requesting his opinion in reference to the exclusive right of the corporate authorities of this City to grant licenses to keep taverns and sell wine, &c., within the City of New-York. Mr. O'GORMAN says:

"In delaying until now to answer this inquiry, I have been influenced by a desire to have the benefit of the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the case of The People ex rel. The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. The Police Commissioners, in which constitutional questions affecting those involved in your inquiry have been argued. The decision in this case will, probably, be announced within the next few weeks, and I respectfully request from your honorable body permission to withhold the expression of my opinion on the important questions put by you to me until then."

The communication was ordered on file.

A resolution was presented repealing a resolution heretofore adopted, authorizing the National Park Bank Company to erect columns on the outside of the new building in Broadway, between Ann and Fulton streets, which was lost, reconsidered and referred to the Committee on the Law Department.

The Board adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, the resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing that whenever any street shall be ordered to be paved or repaved, the Croton Aqueduct Board inform the owners of all improved property, or property in process of improvement, by causing a notice to be left with any person in charge of the property, and to send a like notice with regard to gas-mains to the Gas Company supplying the district, wherever there is no gas-main already in the street, was referred to the Croton Aqueduct Board.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen calling for information from the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department with regard to the cost of publishing a description of the Croton Aqueduct, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, stopping the pay of members of the Common Council who absent themselves from the regular meetings of their respective Boards, was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Law.

The Board adjourned to Monday, at 2 P. M.

Opening of Bids at the Comptroller's Office.

Proposals were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday for the following contracts, which were awarded to the undermentioned lowest bidders:

For sewer, culverts, &c., in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to PATRICK MCGUIRE, at $6 50 per foot. To be completed in 30 days.

Sewer between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM and JAS. CUNNINGHAM, at $9 15 per foot, and for culverts at $5 per foot, and for receiving basins at $300 each; to be completed in 300 days.

For sewer, culvert and basin in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West and Twelfth street and Gansevoort-street in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street between Perry and Hammond streets, to MICHAEL GARVIN, at $4 15 per foot for sewer, $4 per foot for culverts and $220 each for receiving basins; to be completed in 20 days.

For sewer between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets and between Lexington and Eighth avenues, to JOHN P. CUMMING, at $10 30 per foot for the sewer, $5 per foot for culverts and $275 each for receiving basins; time 250 days.

For sewer in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets, to JAS. EVERARD, at $4 14 per foot for sewer, $3 50 per foot for culvert and $2 90 each for receiving-basins. Time 60 days.

For sewer in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets; in Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A., and in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to ALEXANDER LUTZ and JOHN MCKIM, at $3 50 per foot for sewers, $2 50 per foot for culverts and $200 each for receiving-basins. Time, 50 days.

For sewer in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson streets, made, to JAMES EVERARD, at $3 90 per foot for sewer. Time, 50 days.

Sewer between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-eighth streets, and between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to WM. BAIRD, at $10 90 per foot for sewer, $5 per foot for culvert, and $300 each for receiving-basins, to be completed within 500 days.

For sewer in Third-avenue, from Eighty-seventh to and through Eighty-eighth-street to Fourth-avenue, to JOSEPH F. DENNIS, at $8 per foot for sewer, $3 per foot for culverts and $175 for receiving-basins, to be completed in 300 days.

For sewer in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, to THOMAS MCCONNELL, at $6 70 per foot, to be completed in 35 days.

The Richmond County Agriculturia Fair.

The second annual fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society, commenced yesterday at the New-Dorp Club Grounds, situated about one mile from the New-Dorp Station, on the Staten Island Railroad. The grounds are beautifully located, and admirably adapted for an Agricultural Exhibition. The track is three-quarters of a mile in circumference, and is visible from any point. Several large tents are erected for the reception of horses, cattle, carriages, fruit, vegetables and farming implements. Little was done yesterday, owing to the delay of exhibitors in not sending in their goods in the early part of the day. The farming implements and the products of mechanism are very creditable. The specimens of wheat, corn, potatoes, peaches and grapes are very fine. The show of stock is the best on the island. There is a large and beautiful clock on exhibition from BENEDICT BROS., of this City. To-day will be more attractive, and a band of music will perform throughout the day. A race will come off in the afternoon for a premium of $50.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Townsend vs. Townsend.	139—Devotto vs. Boyd.
27—Schoonmaker vs. Jameway.	140—Parr vs. Stammeler.
82—Boulin vs. Charpentier	141—Oettinger vs. Showinger.
84—Hagan vs. Crammey.	71—Wade vs. Gilman.
107—Fiske vs. Harriet.	72—Gordon vs. Quigley.
109—Gurnee vs. Dingon.	90—Connor vs. McKiee.
119—Columbian Ins. Co. vs. Stevens.	93—Manning vs. Solis.
126—Wiese vs. Schlichting.	99—Broadhead vs. Bright.
135—Weeks vs. Satterlee.	150—Bright vs. Bright.
138—Budderick vs. Gasety.	101—Oakley vs. Bright.
	169—Bright vs. Bright.
	127—Smith vs. Sutcheimer.

The call commences at No. 163—Bromley vs. Denandorf.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.	Nos.
256—Clinton vs. Ryan.	302—Keely vs. Evans.
118—Mooney vs. Garland.	313—Kaiser vs. Lipman.
109—Martin vs. Walsh.	304—Gomez vs. Cen. Amer. Man. Co.
—Foy vs. West.	306—Piepper vs. Healey.
293—Greiner vs. Mara.	307—Ryer vs. Dick.
294—Tavlor vs. Orary.	308—North vs. Corning.
295—Mangel vs. Wernz.	309—Brown vs. Harriott.
297—Kruger vs. Nebenzal.	310—Archer vs. Ryan.
298—Smith vs. Carroll.	311—McIntyre vs. Gardner.
299—Mowry vs. Skowers.	
301—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.	

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

ADMIRALTY APPEAL—LIENS OF MATERIAL MEN—DOMESTIC VESSELS—CREDIT.

Young Tall vs. The Steamboat James Guy.—This was an appeal from a decree of the District Court against the steamboat in favor of the libelant for materials furnished to her in Baltimore, she being owned in this State. Her owners claimed that the articles were not furnished on the credit of the boat, and that there was no necessity for giving credit to the boat, inasmuch as the owners were in good credit at the time.

NELSON, C. J.—The main question in this case is, whether the steamboat is subject to a lien for the bill of repairs put upon her by the libelant; and that turns upon the point whether the credit was given to the vessel or to OLNEY, the owner; and after a very full examination of the evidence, I am satisfied that it was the intention of both parties the payment was to be made when the repairs were finished, and that in the meantime the mechanic or workman looked to the vessel as his security. It is needless to go over the proofs in support of this conclusion. All the facts and circumstances attending and surrounding the case tend in this direction. It is supposed by the counsel for the respondents that the case of Pratt et al. vs. Reid, (19 Howard, 359,) has an important bearing in this case adversely to the lien. We do not so understand it. The necessity for repairs and lien upon the vessel to enable the master to procure them are insisted on there as essential elements to support the lien, and in respect to the soundness of which there can be no controversy; but the necessity in both instances (for repairs and lien) must depend upon the facts and circumstances of the case. In Pratt vs. Reid they repelled the necessity of the lien. In the present case we hold they support it. We are not aware that any other rule has ever been established. We also concur with the Court below that the respondent who sets up the purchase of the vessel as a matter of defence, is chargeable on the proofs with notice of the charges against the vessel for the repairs.

Decree below affirmed.

Emerson, Goodrich & Emerson for appellant; Bebee, Dean & Donohue for the respondents.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Before Depew, Bonney and Stuart, Auditors.

The following claims were presented to the Board at their sitting yesterday:

The *Tribune* Association claim $12,208 97 for advertising for the Corporation from 1862 to Jan. 1, 1867. The items of the claim embraced statements of the County Canvassers, official minutes of meetings of the Board of Supervisors, &c., &c., all of which were verified as correct by the book-keeper of the Association. Mr. Houghtaling, of the County Bureau of the Comptroller's Office, testified that the bill had been verified by him, by actual measurement of the advertising columns of the *Tribune*, and was correct.

Another bill of $596 55 for advertising the polling places, registration places, &c., in 1865, was submitted by the same Association. Mr. Jenny, of the *Tribune*, testified that the bill was first made out against the Board of Supervisors, who said that it ought to be paid by the Police Board. The Police Board claimed that all advertising bills in connection with the elections ought, by law, to be paid by the Supervisors, and between the two Boards the bill had remained unpaid.

Oliver Green submitted a claim of $187, which accrued in 1859, and being declared outlawed, was dismissed.

Daniel Young presented a bill of $4,750 51 for damages caused by the destruction of two piers, (one by fire and the other by ice,) that he had leased of the City. The Corporation Counsel opposed the claim, on the groud that there was nothing in the claimant's lease from the City that guaranteed him immunity from fire or ice, or made the City liable for the damage caused thereby.

One or two small claims were submitted, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 23.

By Justice Clerke.

Newman Cowan vs. Abraham Samuels; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event. Helen A. Dal Bella vs. Louis Dal Bella; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Henry Wheeler vs. Elizabeth Wheeler; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Woodruff et al. vs. Valentine et al.; motion for allowance denied in both cases without costs. In the matter of the *habeas corpus* of John Kaufman; writ of *habeas corpus* dismissed and the said Kaufman remanded. John C. Moore, et al. vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event. Elizabeth P. M. Chadwick vs. James Chadwick; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of infant child awarded to the plaintiff. Hiram A. Pooler vs. Sylvania E. Pooler; although the confessions of the defendant are not sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a judgment, yet they furnish a sufficient reason why an application for alimony should not be granted. It is therefore denied. The application for an additional allowance also denied. The report of the referee dismissing the complaint, with costs. The People, ex rel. John McClelland, vs. John Kelly, Sheriff; Sheriff ordered to assign or convey the right, title and interest of James Hope & Co. No costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—SEPT. 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

George G. Read vs. Jeremiah Corcoran; if sufficient money be paid into Court to cover the judgment, a receiver may be appointed and the defendant discharged from custody on paying Sheriff's fees on attachment. Helena Kuhn vs. Louis Kuhn; report confirmed and judgment granted.

A CORRECTION.

NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 23, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Sylvanus Walker vs. Jonathan W. Hawxhurst.—In the report of this case published in your issue of Saturday last, there was an error which might seriously injure our client, Mr. Hawxhurst. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Smalley and a jury, and a verdict rendered for the defendant. The plaintiff moved for a new trial, and this motion was argued before His Honor Mr. Justice NELSON, and a new trial was denied. Thus the verdict in favor of the defendant was affirmed by the appellate Court.

By publishing this you will greatly oblige, yours truly,

LORD & SKIDMORE,
No. 55 Liberty-street.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 23, 1867.

$50,000	U. S. 6s. '81.C.	111	5	N. Y. Cen.	106⅝
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		100	do	107⅛
	C. '62	114¼	400	do	107⅛
47,500	do	114½	100	do...b30	107¼
105,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s.C.		1500	do	107⅛
	'64	109⅝	300	do...b3	107⅛
80,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		300	do...b30	107⅝
	'65	110⅛	100	do...2d call.s60	107
4,000	do	110⅛	100	Erie Railroad	62⅞
10,500	U. S. 5-20s. C.,		600	do	62⅝
	'65, New Issue	107⅞	100	do...b10	62⅝
25,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	99⅛	200	do...2d call	62⅝
500	U. S. 5-20s., C.		200	Hud. Riv. R.	128
	'67, New Is.	107⅞	100	do	127⅞
11,000	do	108	34	Reading R.	103
1,500	Tr. N., 7 3-10s,		100	do	102⅞
	2d Ser.	106⅞	500	do	102⅞
3,000	do	106⅞	200	do...2d call	102⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s. '73.	100	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	77⅝
8,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan...R	107	500	do	77⅝
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x-c	66	200	Ill. Central R.	121⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s...new	66	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	120
10,000	do	64½	100	Del. L. & W. R.	115
10,000	do	64½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82
30,000	do...2d call	64	200	do	81½
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	83	200	do	81½
7,000	Missouri 6s	103½	200	do...2d call	81¾
37,000	do	103⅞	50	Chic. & N. W....c	40¼
5,000	do	104	200	do...b30	40⅝
30,000	O. & M. C.	26⅝	200	do...b10	40½
210,000	do...2d call	26⅝	800	do	40⅝
5,000	Erie 1st M	106	120	do	40⅝
1,000	Alt. & T. H. Is.	86	100	do...s10	40½
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85	250	do	40⅝
2,000	Alt. & T.H.2d Pr	83½	400	do...2d call	40⅝
2,000	do	83⅝	1400	do	40
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	112	200	do	39⅞
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	101½	200	do	40
1,000	C.&R.I.&P.R.7s.	90½	900	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	65⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	200	do	65⅝
1,000	Cl. & Pitts.4th M.	78	1000	do...2d call	65⅝
2,000	Long Dock Bds.	90	500	do...b30	65¾
3,000	Morris & Es.1st M	99	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	128
20	Shoe & L. Bk.	112	200	do	127⅝
100	Canton Co.	44½	200	do...b30	127¾
10	Amer. Ex.	60⅞	600	Chi. & R. I.	101⅞
700	West. U. Tel.	41	50	do	101⅞
100	do...s60	41	100	do...s10	101⅞
100	do	41½	100	do...2d call	102
100	do	40⅝	100	do	101⅞
100	do...b30	41⅛	10	Mil. & St. Paul	40⅝
100	Mar. Min. Pr.		100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	61
200	At. Mail	116½	100	do	60⅞
100	Boston W. P.	16½	100	do	60⅞
50	Adams Ex. Co.	76	200	do	60⅞
650	Wells Fargo Ex.	57	100	do	61⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co...b30	63⅛	100	do...s60	61⅛
1300	P., F. W. & C.	101	200	Tol., W. & W.	42
100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	125	100	do...b30	42¼
			25	do	41

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s,		700	Erie R.	61⅝
	C., '64	109⅝	500	do	62
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s,		200	M. S. & N. I. R.	76½
	C., '65	110⅛	100	do	76⅜
35,000	U. S 5-20s C.,65,		100	do...b30	76⅝
	new iss.	107⅞	100	do	76⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s C.,		200	Clev. & Pitts.	80⅞
	'67, New Is.	107⅞	20	Ill. Cen. R.	121
35,000	Tenn. 6s...new	63½	50	do	121⅛
15,000	Virginia 6s, new.	47	500	Chi. & N. W.	39
25,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	25½	100	do	39⅝
8,000	West. U. Tel.	40½	100	do...b30	39⅝
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	30	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	64⅝
300	Canton Co.	43⅜	400	do	64⅝
100	Pac. Mail	138½	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	127
50	do	138⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	100⅞
100	do	138⅝	100	do	100⅞
100	do...b30	140	300	do	100⅞
400	do	138¼	100	do	100⅞
20	Reading R.	102⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	40
400	do	101⅞	100	do...2d call.b30	40
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	106⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	60½
600	do	106⅝	1800	Pitts., F. W. & C.	100⅞
500	do	106⅝	200	do	100⅞
46	Del., L. & W. R.	116	20	do	100⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

40	Bos. Water P.	16½	100	Mil. & St. P.	41
100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	57	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	60
50	do	57½	30,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛
100	Mar. Pref.	18	10,000	do...b30	26⅛
100	Pacific Mail	139½	600	M. S. & N. I.	77½
100	do	140	1200	do	77⅝
400	do	139¼	100	do...c	77⅝
100	West. U. Tel...b10	41½	100	do...s15	77½
200	do	41½	200	do...c	77⅝
100	do...b10	41½	300	Clev. & Pitts.	81½
20	Amer. Ex.	60½	100	do	81½
800	N. Y. Cen.	107	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	128½
100	do	107⅛	400	Chi. R. I. & P.	101⅞
100	do...b30	107½	500	do	102
100	do...c	107⅛	200	do...c	101⅞
2100	Erie R.	62⅝	200	do...b3	102
900	do...s3	62⅝	800	Chi. & N. W.	40½
200	do...b5	62⅝	800	C. & N. W. Pr.	65⅝
1001	do...c	62⅝	800	do	65⅝
800	do...b3	62⅝	100	do...b5	65⅝
400	do...c	62⅝	100	do...c	65⅝
800	Reading R.	102⅛	100	do...s15	65⅝
200	do...b10	102⅝	300	P. F. W. & C.	101⅞
500	do	102⅛	100	do	101⅞
300	Hudson R.	128	100	do...c	101⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells Fargo Ex.	57	5,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅛
200	Pacific Mail	140	900	Mich. S. & N. I.	77
10	do	140	400	do	76⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	40½	200	do...b10	77
100	do...b10	40½	500	do...b3	77
100	do...b30	41	200	do...c	76⅞
35	do	40½	200	do...b5	77
100	do	41	200	Clev. & Pitts	81½
800	N. Y. Cen.	106⅞	100	Chi., R. I. & P....c	101⅞
2800	Erie R.	62	100	do...s15	101⅞
800	do...b3	62	200	Cleve. & Tol	126½
200	do...s10	61⅞	800	Chi. & N. W.	39⅝
400	do...c	62	900	do	39⅞
200	do...b30	62⅛	500	do...s3	39⅝
100	do...s5	62	400	do...b3	39⅝
100	U. S. Ex.	63	200	do...b15	40
800	Reading R.	102	300	do	39⅞
200	do...b10	102⅛	100	do...s60	39⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	41½	1800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	41	200	do...b10	65
500	Mil. & St. P. P	60⅝	400	do...b3	64⅝
100	do...s60	60⅝	100	P., F. W. & C....c	100⅞
100	do	60⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	16⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	75⅝
100	Canton Co.	43⅝	1500	do	75⅝
100	Pacific Mail...s10	138	600	do...b3	75⅝
200	Atlantic Mail...s60	109	1200	do	75⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	40	300	do...b10	75⅝
100	do...b30	40	200	do...s3	75⅝
100	do	39⅞	200	do...b60	76
500	do	39⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts	79½
2200	N. Y. Cen. R.	106	200	do	79⅝
100	do...s10	106	200	do	79⅝
100	do...b60	106⅛	800	do	79
600	Erie Railroad	60⅞	200	do	79¼
2800	do	60⅞	800	Chic. & N. W. P.	63⅝
200	do...s15	60⅞	100	do...s15	63⅝
800	do...b3	60⅝	300	do...b5	63⅝
900	do...s3	60⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol	126⅜
400	do...b3	60⅝	200	do	126⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	127	100	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	100⅞
2000	Reading R.	101⅝	200	do	100⅞
1300	do	101⅝	500	do	100⅞
2000	do...b10	101⅝	200	do...b3	100⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	40	800	Chi. & N. W.	38⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	60	400	do...s3	38⅝
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	100	100	do...b30	39
200	do	100⅛	100	do...b10	38⅞
100	do...b10	100⅜	200	do...s5	38⅞

MONDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$633,480
Increase in Specie	432,552
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	7,467,518
Decrease in Deposits	7,482,836
Increase in Circulation	41,214

	Sept. 22, 1866.	Sept. 21, 1867.	Sept. 14, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$73,307,700	$73,707,700	$73,707,700
Local Capital..	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital..	$82,570,200	$83,170,200	$83,170,200
Loans	277,777,116	254,794,067	254,160,587
Gold and Gold Notes	7,662,611	8,617,498	8,184,946
Other L. Tend'r	90,428,189	57,709,385	65,176,903
Deposits	224,394,663	185,603,939	193,066,775
Circulation	28,770,381	34,056,442	34,015,228
In Sub-Tres'y..	93,857,100	118,696,822	119,381,287

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$762,758	Citizens'	$132,445
Merchants'	882,875	Market	541,764
Mechanics'	579,000	St. Nicholas	753,516
Union	490,736	Shoe & Leather	947,709
Phenix	287,110	Continental	569,787
Tradesmen's	798,280	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	453,086	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	488,260	Atlantic	98,259
Butchers & D.	259,482	Importers'	501,778
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	268,265	M. Association	308,542
Seventh Ward	178,496	Grocers'	78,050
State	245,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,680	Fourth	2,957,282
Commerce	5,962,760	Central	1,674,716
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	799,288	Ninth	925,259
Mercantile	481,575	First	445,078
Pacific	140,259	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,483
Chatham	129,401	Tenth	904,900
North America	333,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	286,920	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,369	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,209,867	Eighth	249,240

Total 50 National Banks	$33,990,093
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	66,349
Total on Clearing-house report, Sept. 21	$34,056,442
On previous report, Sept. 14	34,015,228
Increase in circulation	$41,214

The changes in the present Bank Statement, although large in amount as against the Deposit and Greenback lines, still leave the lawful Money in reserve full 33 ꝑ cent. to the demand liabilities of the Banks, or $11,386,788 in excess of the required 25 ꝑ cent. to Deposits and Circulation.

The Banks owe:

On Deposits		$185,603,939
Circulation		34,056,442
Total		$219,660,381
Of which 25 ꝑ cent. would be		$54,940,095
They hold:		
In Gold and Gold Notes	$8,617,098	
In Greenbacks	57,709,385	66,326,883
Excess over required average		$11,386,788

The full rate of 7 ꝑ cent. for Money is paid by the Brokers to-day as the general rule. The exceptions at 6 ꝑ cent. are in favor of Government collateral. Most of the lenders started early with their accounts this morning, and by 2 o'clock the market worked quite steadily. Some of the prominent Bank officers talk with more confidence of the course of the supply and demand, and while some of the Western Banks at the great Grain ports continue to rely upon their corresponding Banks here for short discounts, the proceeds are not all drawn in Currency, as a week or two ago, but by checks on New-York to pay for Goods, or on mercantile engagements here. The lawful tender surplus, as noticed above, and the disbursements since Friday from the Treasury will keep the Bank movement comparatively easy through the remainder of this month, but should the Western demand for Currency continue after that time *there is a reasonable probability that the Secretary of the Treasury will employ a portion of his Three per cent. Legal Tender Certificates* to the relief of the trade demands of the country to move the crops. The necessity for representing this point to him by the Associated Banks of the great cities who have to supply the West has not yet occurred, but we have no doubt it will be taken into consideration before another instalment upon the Compound Legal Tender Notes falls due, which will be about the 15th of October. Meanwhile we have as little question that the policy of the Department will be to further reduce its Currency balances by disbursements or purchases of 7.30 ꝑ cents. at New-York. The grant of authority by Congress to fortify the Associated Banks of the large cities with $50,000,000, to take the place of a corresponding amount of Compound Notes withdrawn, was made for just such a contingency in the Money market as we find now occurring from the demands to move the Western crops, and we take that Mr. MCCULLOCH, as a Western man, understands the force of this point and his own duty in the premises, without any very urgent representations in advance of or to justify his action.

The Gold market opened a little higher than the closing rate of Saturday, 143¼ ꝑ cent., and the sales ran up to 143½@¼ for a short time, but subsequently returned to 143¼@143, and closed about 142½ ꝑ cent. The Cash Gold is easy and from 5 to 7 ꝑ cent. interest is paid to carry over balances.

Another large business was done in the Railway market at the Stock Exchange through the forenoon, with some further improvement in prices, but at the Afternoon Boards there was a renewed disposition to sell the market down again, and the whole advance of the morning and that of Saturday was lost on Erie and some of the Western roads. The bearish interest talk of continued tight Money very industriously, although some of the party are supposed to have covered their short contracts, in whole or in part, on Saturday and this forenoon.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅛	N. West Pref.	64⅝	63⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114⅛	Rock Island	101⅞	100⅝
U. S. Cou. 5-20s.	107⅞	107⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100
N. Y. Central	106⅝	105⅞	W. U. Telegraph	41	39½
Erie	62⅝	60⅞	Mariposa Pref.	17⅞	17½
Hudson	128⅛	128⅛	St. Paul Pref.	61⅛	60
Reading	102	101⅞	Pacific Mail	139½	138
Mich. Southern	77	75⅝	Toledo & Wabash	41⅝	39⅝
Pittsburgh	81½	78⅝	American Gold	143¼	142½
Tenn. 6s, new	64½	63⅝	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅝
Northwest	40⅝	38⅝			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ꝑ cent., 1867	141	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
6 ꝑ cent., reg. 1881	110⅝	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	106
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅝	5 ꝑ cent., reg., 1871	115
5-20 reg., 1862	109	5 ꝑ cent. reg., 1874	108½
5-20 cou., small, 1862	113	5 ꝑ cent., coup., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000	114½	End. coup., 1874	108½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109½	10-40 reg.	99⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	99½
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	107⅞	7 3-10 3d series	106⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Indiana 5s	93
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, 1873	99½	Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c., 1874	99½	Michigan 6 ꝑ c., 1883	90
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, 1875	99½	Michigan 7 ꝑ c. W. Ln.	98
N. Y. 6 ꝑ c. B'y loan, 1877	99½	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c., 1868	65
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ꝑ c., ex-c.	65½
Ohio 6 ꝑ c., 1881	100	Tennessee new bds	64
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	Tennessee 5 ꝑ c.	62
Illinois reg. 1860	100	Georgia 6s	73½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50
Illinois 6s c. '7? aft. 1870	101½	Missouri 6s	103½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	79
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	103½
Illinois war loan	101½	Rhode Island 6s.	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	Market	111
Manhattan	135	Shoe and Leather	111
Mechanics'	119	Corn Exchange	120
Union	117	Continental	106½
America	138	Marine	140
Fulton	152	Importers' & Trad's.	117
Seventh Ward	107	Park	152
State of New-York	110	Manuf's & Merch'ts.	106
Bank of North Am'a.	108½	Central National	106
Irving	106	Fourth National	108
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	101½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	90½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102½
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s. '82	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ꝑ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ꝑ c.	100	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ꝑ c. 1870	120	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chi. & A., S. F. 1st M.	102½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	77
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	82½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84½
Con. 7 ꝑ cent. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	80
Tol. & W 2d M.	80		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $394,000; receipts for gold notes, $902,000; total receipts, $1,397,440 31; total payments, $644,073; balance, $119,450,189 40.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 23.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	30	Barley, bushels	18,528
Flour, bbls.	14,107	Malt, bushels	2,400
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	141	Cut Meats, pkgs.	....
Cornmeal, bags	230	Lard, pkgs.	84
Wheat, bushels	73,951	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	..
Corn, bushels	92,193	Whisky, bbls.	568
Rye, bushels	14,234	Petroleum, bbls.	6,092
Oats, bushels	111,725		

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $9 75 for Pots, and $12 50 for Pearls, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@18¾c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ꝑ ℔.

COTTON—Is extremely dull and heavy to-day; Middling grades, 24c.@25½c. ꝑ ℔., on sales and resales of 800 bales, against receipts of 195 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	4,865
Receipts last week	1,720
Receipts preceding week	4,120
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	9,855
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	444,507
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	3,830
Exports since Jan. 1	333,370
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	37,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in light demand to-day, at a further partial reduction of 10c.@25c. ꝑ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8@$9 15; very poor to good extra State at $9 70@$10 30; good to choice extra State $10 30@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ꝑ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00@$9 15
Extra State	9 70@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 70@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25@16 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, but is steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., at $9 95@$15 for common to very choice, ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6 50@$8 for inferior to very choice ꝑ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $6 25 for City, and $7 for Brandywine, ꝑ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. California Flour sales were reported of 1,150 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 50 ꝑ bbl. of 196 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at firmer prices for Winter, which is scarce, and lower rates for Spring, which is more freely offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 168,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 65@$2 75; Amber Michigan at $2 50; No. 1 Spring at $2 30 for very choice; No. 2 do., to arrive and here, at $2 18@$2 20; No. 3 Spring at $2 15@$2 16; Amber State at $2 50@$2 55; Amber Southern at $2 45, and White California at $2 70@$2 75, ꝑ bushel. Corn has been more freely sought after, chiefly on speculative account, at a decided advance. Sales have been reported since our last of 139,000 bushels, closing at $1 28@$1 30 for poor to choice Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 24@$1 27 for unsound and damp in store and afloat, and $1 31 for nearly pure Yellow Western ꝑ bushel. Rye has been in moderate demand to-day; sales 10,250 bushels, including State, at $1 50@$1 52½, and Western at $1 48@$1 50 ꝑ bushel. Oats have been in active speculative request at higher prices. We quote New Western at the close 73c.@74½c., chiefly at 73½c.@74c., here and to arrive; ꝑ bushel; sales 213,000 bushels. Barley has been in more demand; and a boat load of No. 1 Chicago, to arrive, has sold at $1 50; and a small lot of State at $1 52½ ꝑ bushel. Mr. JOHN HOBBS received to-day the first boat-load of Western, which has arrived this season; quality, fair No. 2. Barley Malt has been inactive; 3,500 bushels changed hands at $1 55@$1 65 ꝑ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Sept. 23, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	233,071	Barley	9,800
Corn	1,140,677	Malt	56,671
Oats	501,278	Peas	14,583
Rye	12,481		

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in request at 60c.@90c. ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in demand and steady, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ꝑ ℔.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ꝑ ℔.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ꝑ ℔.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ꝑ ℔.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c.@60c. ꝑ ℔.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@70c. ꝑ ℔.; Yearlings, of all grades, 20c.@50c. ꝑ ℔.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ꝑ ℔.

LATHS—Are salable at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES — Has been in demand, including Porto Rico at 52½c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@57c.; English Islands at 56c.@57c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in some request, including Spirits Turpentine at 58½c.@60½c. ꝑ gallon; in bond, 50½c.@51½c. ꝑ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Rosin at $4@$9 ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $3@$3 87; Pitch, $3 75@$4 12 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Winter, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 67½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request to-day at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 15c.@15½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@38c. for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after and quoted firmer, but it closes heavily. Sales since our last 4,850 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $24 cash; $20 50@$21 for Prime, and Extra Prime ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 11½c.@12c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams, ꝑ ℔.; sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been in moderate request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14½c., and small lots at 14½c., ꝑ ℔. Beef continues dull at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is quite dull. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in moderate request at 28c.@45c. for poor to choice State, and 17c.@30c. for interior to prime Western ꝑ ℔. Cheese is in demand at 6c.@16c., as extremes, ꝑ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ꝑ ℔	39 @45
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ꝑ ℔	35 @42
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ꝑ ℔	32 @35
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ꝑ ℔	32 @33
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	33 @35
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	28 @32
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	27 @30
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	27 @28
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	23 @25
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ꝑ ℔	17 @20
Grease Butter, original packages, ꝑ ℔	11 @12

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ꝑ ℔	15 @16
Factory Dairies, Fair, ꝑ ℔	13½@14½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ꝑ ℔	14 @15
Farm Dairies, Fair, ꝑ ℔	11 @12
Skimmed Cheese, ꝑ ℔	6 @ 8

SUGARS—Have been in more demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 370 boxes Havana, at 11c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 14c.@16½c. ꝑ ℔.

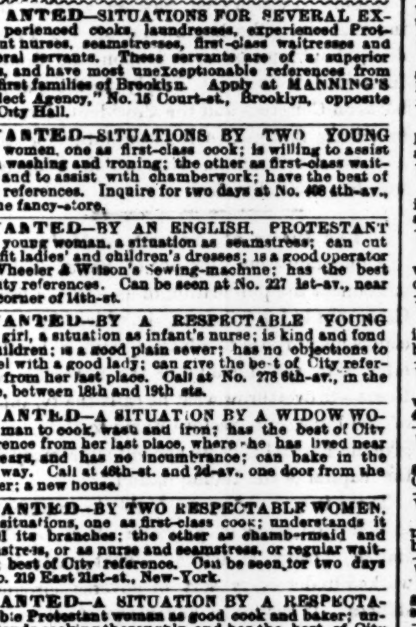
TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 146,000 ℔s. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 61,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 84,000 ℔s. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY.—Sales, since our last, 175 bbls., in bond, at 38c.@40c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 30,000 bushels Wheat and 30,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6d.@6½. ꝑ bushel. For Glasgow, 14,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 7½d. ꝑ bushel.

TOBACCO.

$100 PACKED IN THIS BRAND DAILY!!



SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced cooks, laundresses, experienced Protestant nurses, seamstresses, first-class waitresses and general servants. These servants are of a superior class, and have most unexceptionable references from the first families of Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S "Select Agency," No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women, one as first-class cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as first-class waitress and to assist with chamberwork; have the best of City references. Inquire for two days at No. 468 4th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 227 1st-av., near the corner of 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as infant's nurse; is kind and fond of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to travel with a good lady; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 278 6th-av., in the store, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived near six years, and has no incumbrance; can bake in the best way. Call at 46th-st. and 2d-av., one door from the corner; a new house.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations, one as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or regular waitress; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook and baker; understands cooking thoroughly, and has the best of City reference; no objections to going a short distance from the City. To be seen for two days at No. 436 East 14th-st., (old No. 228.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches and can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call or address for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City or country. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; a good cook and will assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing, which she thoroughly understands; best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 79 Allen-st., up stairs, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman (German) as first-class seamstress; is willing to help fine ironing and fluting; understands her business; can give first-class City references. Call for one week at No. 22 11th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 1st-av., second floor and back rooms.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing; would do light chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a good plain sewer; has three years' reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 219 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best reference from her last place for three and a half years. Call, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, A SITUATION, IN City or country, to take charge of a young infant or grown children; can do chamberwork; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress, or to assist in chamber work, or waitress alone; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 228 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as cook and to assist in the washing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as cook, and to assist with the washing; three years' City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 236 East 29th-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; also capable of embroidering and braiding. Can be seen until suited at No. 233 East 46th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, make children's clothes, &c.; has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class chambermaid; understands plain sewing; refers to her former place in the City of four years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good plain cook in a small family, or as laundress; can be seen during this week; has good City reference. Call at No. 151 East 28th-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook; is a first-class baker; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of first-class servants, Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A SITuation as cook (without washing) in a private family or hotel; she is a thoroughly efficient meat and pastry cook, game, soups, &c.; has the best Brooklyn references. Apply at 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 144 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing if required; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Call, for two days, at 474 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer a situation; would take the place of general houseworker. Apply at MRS. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls, sisters, one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 29th-st. First class City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress in a private family; has good City references. Call at No. 144 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable young girl, in a private family; is willing to wash and iron; six years' reference given. Address, for two days, 227 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the kitchen; good reference given. Call at old No. 86 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; will assist at washing; good reference. Call at No. 450 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; has a thorough knowledge of her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 342 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good reference. Inquire for two days at No. 129 3d-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and do plain sewing and assist in washing; good recommendations can be given. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 236 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent woman, in the City or country, as good cook, washer and ironer. Call or address FIDELITY, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation; is master of the business, and can give the best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as competent cook; no objections to coarse washing; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 200 West 21st-st., corner of 8th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MEAT AND PAStry cook, a situation; understands soups, game, fish and desserts of all kinds. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO UNDERstands French fluting, &c., a situation. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to take care of children in a first-class family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at her present employer's, 56 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as general servant; good reference from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., two pairs of stairs up, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a respectable family, by a competent young girl; has the very best City reference. Call at or address No. 329 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or week; advertiser is a Protestant, with City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., in fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT servant, with best of recommendations, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. City or country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 81 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as cook and to assist with the washing. Can be seen till engaged at No. 251 9th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good City references. Call at No. 304 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 56 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL a situation as waitress in a private family; has the very best City references from last place. Call or address No. 329 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse, or will do chamberwork and waiting; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 48 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK WHO thoroughly understands cooking right; is also a good washer and ironer; willing to go in country or City. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, and will do plain sewing, or would do waiting in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN a situation in a private family as a good cook; is a good baker and has no objections to do washing. To be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young married woman, who has lost her baby six weeks old, as wet nurse, or a baby to nurse at home. Call for three days at No. 644 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LAdy, a situation in a store. Call or address for three days at No. 127 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WASHING AND IRONING, EITHER for gentlemen or families, done by an excellent laundress. No. 308 10th-av. Call for or address Mrs. GALLAGER.

A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS, having one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines, wishes to go out by the day with it; can do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine also. Call or address No. 238½ West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., all week.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET a permanent situation whereby she could obtain her living; has a fair handwriting and understands two languages. Call at or address Miss E. LANSSER, for one week, No. 72 Christie-st., New-York.

AT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.—Wanted, situations for first-class German and Irish Protestant girls; City and country.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMM'S Employment Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., to fill every capacity in private families, boarding-houses or hotels.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c. immediately, at the oldest and best American Servants' Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., &c., moderate to suit all.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY wishes to find a situation in a respectable family to teach French to children, to sew and make herself useful. Apply to No. 211 6th-av., New-York.

A RESPECTABLE HOUSEKEEPER would like to take a family washing at her own residence; all kinds of laces and French fluting done in the best style. Call or address No. 329 East 21st-st.

A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER WISHES to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 179 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st. Families supplied with first-class servants.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable man; understands his business; is a careful driver; the best of City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, or No. 104 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a respectable Protestant man; he thoroughly understands his business, and can give satisfactory references from his last places. Address J. F., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE to take charge of a farm, or the man would take a place as coachman, and the wife as cook or to do general housework; can give the best of reference. Address GEORGE, Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN OF 18, wishes to obtain a situation as light porter in a retail clothing store or make himself generally useful; can give good recommendations. Address R. WILSON, Box No. 190 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; the best of City reference can be given; one who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address No. 788 Broadway or No. 211 West 29th-st. for two days. Inquire for WALTER.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; has no objection to City or country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Address JAMES, No. 158 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man of long experience as coachman; has good City reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 104 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging, with best of City references. Address J. O., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or a respectable boarding-house, and no objection to the country; best of City reference. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as porter for a store, or to do any work that may be required about an office. Inquire in the jewelry-store, No. 284 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; he understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has good City references. Address M. H., Box 220 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN SOME KIND of a place in some store as porter; the best of reference can be given. Address Mr. PETERSON, Box No. 221 Times Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND WIFE, no family, to take care of a gentleman's place in the country; the man is a good coachman and gardener, good milker, &c.; wife is a first-rate cook and laundress; both perfectly understand their business, and can produce the best of City reference. Address, for three days, J. L., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AND WIFE situations, or to take charge of a gentleman's place for the Winter, the man as general farmer and gardener; also understands the care and management of horses and cattle; the wife as good cook, washer and ironer; good reference if required; both willing and obliging. Address, for two days, T. M., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practical man; is a very successful grape-grower in hothouse, or cold and out of doors; also the management of greenhouse and conservatory plants, fruits and vegetables; is married; no children. Address J. W. T., at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a man of over twenty years' experience; has a thorough knowledge of the business, including the growth of grapes, vegetables and hothouse plants; also farming; first-class City references. Address J. M., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a sober, faithful, industrious single man; understands driving, the care and treatment of horses, and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City references. Address J. S., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDNER AND FARMER the charge of a gentleman's place; unmarried, well recommended and moderate in expectations; reference, Jacob Dunning, Esq., Stewart's Building, corner Broadway and Chambers st. Address Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, INtelligent Englishman (age 30, two years in this country,) as porter, deliverer, or assistant clerk; good penman, and can keep accounts; knows the City well, and has first-rate references. Address C. P., Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly, and has good references from last employers; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address A. R., No. 435 2d-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; will be found honest, sober and industrious; is willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; has the best of City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address J. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; has a perfect knowledge of his business; is a good four-in-hand driver. Can be seen or a note addressed to 630 Broadway, Mr. Dunscomb's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man (single) who is thoroughly acquainted in all the branches of the business; best of references. Address J. H., Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who has good City references. Apply to, or address for two days, T. D., No. 316 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY AN Englishman; six years' experience in the States; satisfactory reference; no incumbrance. Address J. W., No. 883 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 210 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, an engagement; age, 35; single; references unexceptionable. Address C. M., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. Apply for one week to GRIFFING & CO., No. 58 Cortlandt-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 15 YEARS OF age, a situation in an importing, jobbing or commission house where he could get every encouragement to advance himself; satisfactory references. Address JAMES, Box No. 123 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A PLACE IN a broker's office; has been a year on Wall-st., and is a member of the Long Room; small salary an object. Address, for one week, V. D., Box No. 5,900 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or cashier in a restaurant by an honest, sober, steady man; best City references. Address GEORGE, No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A RESPECTABLE and competent lady as housekeeper competent to take the entire charge of a large house; good references required; also, a competent Protestant lady as governess to growing children; must understand teaching music. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S, Select Employment Office, No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL BROWN'S GLASS-CLEANING POLISH, the best article in the market; sell in City and country; samples 30 cents. Address C. M. BROWN, Patentee and Proprietor, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sells everywhere.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT housekeeper; a middle-aged Protestant woman; a permanent home offered to an active and worthy person. Apply to Prof. CHARLIER, No. 128 (late No. 50) East 24th-st.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st. Situations immediately in the best families, City and country.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MARBLE-CUTTERS to go in the country; steady work given. Apply to GEO. ELDRIDGE, New-Brunswick, N. J.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, at No. 109 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS OF age in a clothing-store; good references required. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL TO take care of a baby. Apply to M. THOMSON, 3d-av. and 41st-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have room for several experienced salesmen, to commence on the 1st of January next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York.
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons holding unpaid claims against William H. Hawthorne, on account of light vessel built by him at Greenpoint, L. I., are requested to send in statement of the respective amounts to Lighthouse Officer, Third District, No. 395 Canal-st., New-York City, before the 25th October, 1867.
A. LUDLOW CASE,
Captain U. S. N., and Lighthouse Inspector
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1867. Third District.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, 1861.—Complete or broken file of the above for 1861 wanted. Address, with price, &c., L. B. S., Box No. 146 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, September, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS are about opening, and jurors must be had. I am authorized to state that the Judges will not excuse except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the parties summoned.

If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or here, if the Court be closed.

Persons summoned must pay attention to the instructions on the summons. Exempts must apply here.

Enrolment and fine notices, &c., sent by me, must be answered in person. Letters cannot be attended to. Exempt firemen and militiamen must bring their certificates here with the notice. Persons (not already drawn) can select the season or month most convenient for them to serve.

It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable must serve or pay their fine. Those who serve promptly and fully on Grand or Petit Juries, (in our State and City Courts,) will not again be called until the entire list is exhausted—i. e., for several years.

All who are notified (liable or exempt) will save time, trouble and expense by responding promptly and in person. They will obtain information and receive courteous attention from me any week day from 10 to 4 o'clock. The Judge and the Commissioner are the only persons to apply to, and the intervention of other parties will be unsuccessful.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-st.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of JOHN W. McGUIRE, Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. McGuire, of the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for said district.
BENJAMIN P. TODD, Assignee,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1867.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.: At the City of Brooklyn, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1867.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the American Waterproof Cloth Company of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, within said District, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition, by the District Court of said District. CHARLES JONES, Assignee, &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Sept. 18, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Property will be opened for payment at this office on Monday next, 23d of September. Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be open. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PERSONAL.

BRIDGET AND CATHARINE BALL—Their sister Margaret McCosky would like to hear from them; when last heard from them, five years ago, Bridget lived with Mr. Charles Emmons. Address Pinckney Post-office, Livingston County, Mich.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, I PURITANI. Characters by Sigra. Angela Peralta, Bellini, Antonucci, Anastasi, &c.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Lucille Tostee, Messieurs, Guffroy, Duchesne, Leduc, Valter, Lagriffoul, Monier and Mlle. de Felcourt.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI as ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh, Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA DIAVOLO; Or, THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGAND and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE BLACKSMITH'S WIFE; OR, THE LOST CHILD. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BUNYAN HALL.
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The funeral of Policeman BRETT, who was killed during the disturbance in Manchester City, on Friday, took place on Sunday. The attendance of citizens was very large. Twenty or thirty persons charged with participating in the riot are now in custody awaiting an examination.

The annual races of the City of Paris took place on Sunday. The event of the day, the contest for the Grand Prize, was won by *Patricia*.

GARIBALDI has made his appearance at Arezzo, forty miles from Florence.

GENERAL.

The funeral of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at Trinity Church, Boston, where the pall-bearers and mourners will assemble before the services are announced to commence. After the services the remains will be deposited in a vault under the church, there to remain until orders respecting their final disposal are received from England. The removal of the body is not one which the English Government officers are connected with officially, but a family one, although it is expected that Lord STANLEY, so soon as he can ascertain the wishes of the family of deceased, will communicate with the Legation at Washington; and probably the final disposition of the remains will take place under governmental superintendence. A military detachment was tendered by the Massachusetts State officials as a guard of honor, to attend the remains during the funeral services, and other marks of respect have been proffered, but they have severally been gratefully received and declined by the members of the British diplomatic delegation, for the reason that Sir FREDERICK was not a military man and that a more private ceremony was desirable.

Advices from Rio Janeiro received in London, yesterday, set forth that at last accounts from the scene of war the allied forces had made no further advance since their success, and were lying idle before the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita. Gen. MITRE was in command of the combined Brazilian and Argentine armies.

The cargo of the steamer *George Cromwell*, recently wrecked on the Coast of Florida, has been appraised at $40,000 and the vessel at $50,000. The damaged flour sold for $1,800. In the absence of the United States District Judge the amount of salvage cannot be deducted. The vessel and cargo will probably be bonded to save delay.

On Sunday morning the watchman of the Morton brewery and distillery, at Kingston, Canada, was murdered by a party of ruffians, who broke open the safe and stole $2,500. The murderers were traced to Watertown, N. Y., where three of them were arrested.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned last evening without transacting any business, in consequence of there being no quorum present. On adjourning the Republican members were requested to meet in the Senate Chamber.

A dispatch received from Gen. SHERIDAN states that he will leave Washington on Wednesday and reach Philadelphia at 6 o'clock P. M. Preparations are being made for a public reception.

LOCAL.

A communication was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday from the Corporation Counsel, asking permission to withhold for the present the opinion asked by the Board with regard to the exclusive right of the corporate authorities of this City to grant hotel and liquor licenses in this City. He desires to have the benefit of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, soon to be rendered on this subject, before giving the Common Council his views.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Justice CLERKE presiding, as follows: Helen A. Dal Bella *vs.* Louis Dal Bella, Henry Wheeler *vs.* Elizabeth Wheeler, and Elizabeth P. M. Chadwick *vs.* James Chadwick. In the latter case the custody of the infant child is awarded to the plaintiff. In the Common Pleas, Judge CARDOZO granted a divorce in the case of Helen Kuhn *vs.* Louis Kuhn.

The fourth anniversary of negro emancipation in the Southern States was celebrated yesterday by a gathering of the colored societies of New-York and Brooklyn, by civic parade, and the meeting together in large numbers at Leffert's Park, Brooklyn, where with speech-making, music, dancing and picnicking, our colored fellow-citizens had a happy time of it.

The tenth anniversary of the Fulton-street Noonday Prayer Meeting was celebrated yesterday in the Lecture Room of the North Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton streets. The attendance was very large, and the exercises exceedingly interesting.

Yesterday, owing to the absence of Judge BEEBE, counsel for the defendant, the further investigation of the charges made against ARNOLD, the alleged defaulter to the Tradesman's National Bank, was again adjourned until Friday, 4th day of October.

Bids were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday for contracts to build sewers in various streets up town.

The case of Mr. T. C. CALLICOTT and others, charged with defrauding the Internal Revenue Department was brought before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. A motion being made to try the cases separately, an adjournment was had till Wednesday.

A clerk of the Merchants' Union Express Company yesterday robbed one of the Express Company's cars of various sums estimated in the aggregate at $76,000. A large portion of the money has been recovered.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed that bills for rent and repairs to armories, amounting to $5,153, and for materials for the construction of and labor in building the New Court-house, amounting to $88,256 54, be paid.

The Board of Councilmen at its meeting yesterday referred to appropriate Committees several resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, and adjourned without taking any decisive action on any bill.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was on a moderate scale yesterday. Flour and Spring Wheat were lower. White Winter Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were dearer. Freights were lower and rather more active.

Business was quite dull yesterday at the National Drove Yards. The number of beef cattle booked at those yards for the weekly supply is 1,865. Very few were sold for more than 16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Most of the drovers and cattle brokers agreed that the top of the cattle market was about 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. Droves of fair steers were sold right through for 14c. ℔ lb., net weight. Large numbers of three-year old steers were sold for $100@$110 per head. The receipts of sheep and lambs are heavy for the weekly supply. Very few are sold for more than 5½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Thousands bring only 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb., live weight. A small number 6c.@5½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Fat lambs are in excellent request, at 7c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Only a few are sold for more than 8c. The prices for swine have fluctuated for the week past at a startling rate. The arrivals for the week are very heavy, numbering 19,982 on Fortieth-street, and 12,305 head at Communipaw. Yesterday, heavy prime lots were selling for 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. Good hogs sell readily at these prices.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow at Syracuse. Its special business is the nomination of State Officers, and the question will be between retaining those now in office, all of whom have proved themselves, we believe, capable and popular, and nominating a ticket made up wholly or in part of new names.

But the most important business will be the adoption of a platform, for although all political parties lay great stress on consistency in adhering to their principles, it is a curious fact that their programmes need revision at least once in two or three years. In 1860 and 1864, it was pretty well understood what the principles of the Republican Party were. But the close of the war and the suppression of the Rebellion brought new questions before the country, and nearly every State has also local questions of importance upon which the Republican Party is expected to take ground. The leading question at issue is that of Reconstruction—whether the Southern States shall be required to come back under the Act of Congress and on the basis of equal and universal suffrage—or whether the President's plan, adopted by the Democrats, of admitting them without conditions and as a matter of constitutional right, shall be adopted. Upon this point there is now no division in the ranks of the Republican Party. Even those who thought and still think that two years ago the restoration of the Union on the President's plan would have been wise, concede that under the changed circumstances of the country, it is now not only impracticable, but would be unsafe and impolitic. The whole country, without distinction of party, would now, in our judgment, indorse this view of the case. Reconstruction must take place under the law of Congress, whenever it takes place at all.

Upon other questions of national politics there is more division of sentiment. A large portion of the Republican Party—and that the most zealous portion, if not the wisest—demands the impeachment of the President. Prominent members of the party have declared in favor of a virtual repudiation of the Public Debt,—though it can hardly be said that the party itself is divided on this point. Upon the question of a tariff for protection or for revenue, the party is not a unit. And on several local issues, such as the Excise Law, the government of great cities, the judiciary system, &c., the Republican Party in this State is strongly urged to take distinct and definite ground.

What the Convention will do on these and kindred topics remains to be seen. If it seeks mainly to retain control of the State, it will seek to force upon the party as few doubtful issues as possible. If its object is to "define its position" on every topic of dispute or doubt, and to take what is popularly styled "advanced ground" on them all, it may forfeit the support of a good many of its members whose votes will be found essential to success.

Last year the State Convention inflicted upon the Republicans in this City one of the most flagrant outrages ever perpetrated on a party, under pretence of a reorganization. We trust the coming Convention will deem it just, as we are sure they will find it wise, to remedy this injustice and heal a division which, to say the least, can never be a source of strength.

Progress of Reconstruction in South Carolina.

The correspondence between Gov. ORR and Gen. SICKLES, on the removal of the latter from the Second Military District, affords a curious commentary upon the recent action of the Administration. The President rested his justification in the case on the alleged harshness and oppression which had characterized the military government of the Carolinas. And now the Governor of South Carolina comes forward with a certificate to "the wisdom and success," the "moderation and forbearance" of Gen. SICKLES' course, and the humanity which prompted the issue of his orders. The identical order which has been adduced as evidence of military tyranny is singled out by Gov. ORR as the crowning glory of the General's command; as an order rendered "absolutely necessary" by the impoverished condition of the State, and one which has been productive of beneficent results. The Governor's testimony is corroborated by facts which have reached us from other sources, and certainly exemplifies the difficulty of judging of the manner in which military authority has been exercised at the South, on other grounds than those which the South itself may furnish. What Mr. JOHNSON condemned and punished as intolerable despotism is proved to have been esteemed as merciful by the people immediately concerned.

The reply of Gen. SICKLES is scarcely less significant. It is not pretended in any quarter that he was lax in the enforcement of the Reconstruction Law. The President's censure implied undue severity, and therefore prepares us for stern judgment when Gen. SICKLES asks to be heard. But what is the fact? Briefly this—that the kind feelings with which the majority of South Carolinians are represented as regarding the late commander of their district are reciprocated with a cordial acknowledgment of the progress they have made toward the fulfillment of the law. "The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated;" "the emancipated blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of the State Legislature;" "registration has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult." Such are some of the indications of progress to which Gen. SICKLES appeals; and who doubts his competency as a witness? An abundant harvest and the exportation of grain from Charleston are circumstances which attest the reorganization of industry and the revival of trade; while the remark that "since October, 1866, the Courts of the United States and the State have exercised nearly all their ordinary powers without hindrance,"—the limitations having been only such as "become necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress,"—upsets many ponderous periods in the opinion with which Mr. BINCKLEY fortified the interposition of the President.

Altogether, the points established by this correspondence must be as gratifying to the friends of the law as they are galling to those who are anxious for its failure. The General who is removed on the charge of rendering the law unnecessarily odious, is rewarded with the gratitude of the people he is supposed to have oppressed. For the President who intervened to rescue them from oppression they have no word of thanks—not a syllable of praise. "Great regret" is the only feeling to which Gov. ORR gives utterance as the result of Mr. JOHNSON'S proceeding.

The hope expressed by Gen. SICKLES that the people of South Carolina—he might have said of the entire South—"will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible," appeals too directly to the national sense of justice to remain unfulfilled. For the more grievous of their present burdens they are indebted to the bad taste and temper, and the unsound judgment of professing friends; though the obstinacy which led to the enactment of the military government plan as a consequence of the non-ratification of the Constitutional Amendment was shared by the people themselves. In the present instance they have done nothing that should operate to their prejudice. Gen. SICKLES is not alone in the assurances he supplies of a desire on their part to comply with the law, and they are entitled to a considerate and friendly interpretation of their purposes until their acts reveal an opposite character. The recent complications to which Gen. SICKLES alludes, being exclusively the handiwork of the President, should not be visited upon the South. Interested it is most deeply in the quarrel between Congress and the President, but not in a sense that makes it accountable for the sins or shortcomings with which Congress will be required to deal.

The Party of Action in Italy.

A telegram from Florence of Sunday's date announces the publication of an address from GARIBALDI to his followers, in which he proclaims his purpose to advance with a hostile force into the domains of the Sovereign of Rome—to overthrow what he calls the tyranny of the Pope, "to restore Rome to Italy, and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation."

There is something, no doubt, to commend in this persistency of patriotic effort by the Italian "party of action." That party has worked under every sort of adverse circumstances. It has taken advantage of whatever international disputes seemed to promise aid in the achievement of its ends. It has used Cæsarism in France. It has made the dominant sentiment of national unity in Germany subservient to its aims. It has thrown its influence into the scale against Russia, on the Eastern question, with the same single object set before it. It has made use of the anti-papal sympathies of Western Europe to win the moral support of Protestant Christendom. It steadily appealed to the patriotic longings of the Italian people for release from Austrian domination in the Lombardo-Venetian, and for the unification of Italy. It has been content even to sink, for the time, its republican and democratic predilections, in order to sustain the Royal House of Savoy—as the most available representative of constitutional monarchy. It has done its part, by its agencies, its secret international combinations and its military enthusiasm, in giving a respectable place to Italy among the leading nations of Europe.

Can GARIBALDI and his followers go farther than they have done with safety? Can they go farther with the reasonable hope of success? These are the questions which the Sunday telegram seems to suggest. They are questions upon which little light seems to be thrown by the history of events in the Italian Peninsula for the past ten years. Italy has made as much and as rapid progress as her most ardent friends could have expected or desired her to make. She gained no very great share of credit in the Crimea—for the quarrel was in no sense hers—however much the bravery of her military endeavor may have been for the time applauded. If she had been in less haste to secure the prize of Lombardy she might probably have been less burdened than she has since been with the overwhelming patronage of her Imperial ally, and with a debt which weighs her industry to the ground. The alliance with Prussia was more carefully considered, and more deliberately formed; and yet, the biggest part of the work which resulted in the cession of Venetia, was neither achieved in the Adriatic by Admiral PERSANO'S unfortunate fleet, nor was it done in the Austrian Tyrol under the inspiring eye of GARIBALDI. It was done principally and finally at Sadowa and by Prussian troops. It was done against the influence and the protests of Italy's chief patron and Imperial protector. All the world remembers this—not to the discredit of those Italian leaders who may claim the distinction of statesmen—for to the statesmen of Italy—from CAVOUR'S time to the present—nearly all that Italy has gained territorially and otherwise, will doubtless be accredited when the sober judgment of history is pronounced. The military prowess of the Italian "party of action" will doubtless have its share of credit, too. But its efforts have won far less of military renown for Italy, than has been otherwise achieved by the thoughtful statesmanship of the King's advisers.

These considerations will certainly be held, in part, to justify the strong denunciation uttered by the Government of Italy against the Garibaldi adventure. The King's proclamation pronounces the revolutionary movement at this crisis "*a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations.*" And the King's Ministers must be allowed to be the best judges of the political situation. As a religious crusade, the invasion of the States of the Church at the present time cannot but prove a failure. The intelligence of Christendom is against the overturning of religious beliefs by other agencies than those of reason and moral influence. The experience of centuries of persecution shows the futility of physical agencies of conversion. The common phrase that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church" clearly expresses a philosophic maxim by which enlightened statesmen in Italy and everywhere else hold themselves governed in these days. Papal influence and papal supremacy are not involved in any disposition that may be made of the sovereignty of Rome. It is a question of civil Government or nothing. The sober thinkers of Italy—the men who have done the real solid work of bringing about Italian unity and consolidation—agree as to this with the wise and reflecting men of all countries and discard every idea of mixing up questions of religious concern with those of civil polity. The "party of action" labors to confound the two; and the pronunciamento of GARIBALDI at Genva, as reported in yesterday's *Tribune*, by some one professing to act as his private Secretary, is surely not of an assuring kind as to the future of Italy, even if he and his brave followers should be reported, by this day's cable dispatch, in possession of Rome and the outlying provinces. The programme of the Liberator runs thus:

"*First:* All nations are sisters. *Second:* War between these sister nations is impossible. *Third:* All disputes which may arise between these nations must be settled by the Congress. *Fourth:* The members of the Congress are named by the Democratic Societies chosen among the people. *Fifth:* Each nation can have but one vote at the Congress, whatever be the number of the representatives. *Sixth:* The Papacy, being the most baneful of all sects, is declared 'fallen,' effaced from human institutions. *Seventh:* The religion of God is adopted by the Congress, and each of its members undertakes to propagate it over the surface of the world. *Eighth:* The Congress consecrates to the service of the All Powerful the great ones of the earth in science and intelligence, and condemns the priests of ignorance to annihilation. *Ninth:* The religion of God is to be propagated by education and instruction. *Tenth:* Democracy to spread the *Morales des honnêtes gens.* *Eleventh:* Democracy alone can remedy the evils of war by the overthrow of lies and despotism. *Twelfth:* Slaves alone have the right of making war on their tyrants. *Thirteenth:* A Universal Central Committee is to be established at Geneva *en permanence:* a Central Committee to be established in all the capitals of the world; Secondary Committees everywhere. *Fourteenth:* The present Congress is the precursor of the Grand Congress of the nations of the future. Despotism cannot be overthrown in a day, but from today its overthrow may be announced, and the edifice of justice on its ruins proclaimed. *Fifteenth:* Solidarity of all the free men of the earth."

It is possible enough that such propositions as these may emanate from partially sane and wholly honest minds. But as an outline of any practicable scheme of human government, they are at variance with any feasible notion of politics that sane people are accustomed to form. The regulation of political affairs is not reducible to an absolute theory of any sort. It is a thing of compromise. It is what is evolved by circumstances and experience. And the perfect regeneration of Italy, or of the world at large, is surely not to depend upon individuals who ignore experience, and would subject the government of the human family to the wild imaginings of a Congress of *doctrinaires* and irresponsible military volunteers.

Our Jury System—New Regulations.

The new regulations which have just been issued by the Commissioner of Jurors are published this morning. Persons liable to jury duty will be interested to know that hereafter the Judges of the several Courts of this City will not excuse persons duly summoned, except for good cause, and then only on the prompt personal application of the man who has been served with the notice. There is to be no more sending excuses by a clerk or agent to the Judge holding the Court. If the man who is summoned as a juror is unavoidably absent on account of illness or other cause on the first day of the term of Court, he must report in person as soon thereafter as possible. If the Court be not in session on the first day he can attend, he must report at once to the designated officer. Another requirement is that enrollment and fine notices sent by the Commissioner shall be answered in person. Letters will not be attended to as formerly. In other words, all persons claiming to be exempt for any cause must apply in person to the Commissioner, and they must bring with them the evidence of their exemption from jury duty. Jurors, in this notice, are assured that, inasmuch as all who are able and liable must serve or pay the fine specified by law, all will find it to their interest to come forward promptly when notified. By so doing they will avoid being called upon again (for State and City Courts) until the entire list is exhausted; that is, several years hence. Moreover, those persons who manifest a disposition to aid the authorities in this regard, and who have not already been drawn on the panels, will be allowed to select the season of the year in which it will be most convenient for them to serve. This certainly is a new feature in the jury arrangements of the City. It shows a desire on the part of those whose duty it is to execute the laws to consult as far as possible the convenience and interest of the citizens affected.

The task of a juror is at best an arduous and a thankless one. In this City, no doubt, most business men at times feel like shirking it. But so long as it is a part and parcel of our system of jurisprudence—so long as it is every citizen's right to have his life, liberty and property protected, and his wrongs redressed by "a jury of his peers"—all should be willing to aid, especially when those charged with the execution of the law exhibit, as they do now, a willingness to lighten the burden as much as possible.

Break in the Erie Canal near Fultonville.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 23.

A telegram was received here this morning announcing that a bad break had occurred six miles west of Fultonville, which would require one week for repairs. A dispatch subsequently received from the Canal Collector at Fultonville states that the break will be repaired by Tuesday night.

Union State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 23.

Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, United States Senator, heads the delegation from this county to the Union State Convention. The other delegates are ... CLARK and THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

MINOR TOPICS.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* predicts the election of FERNANDO WOOD as Mayor next Fall beyond peradventure. He says Mr. WOOD is "rapidly recovering the popularity he lost a few years ago," and that "the soundness of his views upon national questions" will secure for him the support of many who dislike him personally. In case the scheme to abolish the Police Commission, the Fire Commission, the Charities Commission, the Health Board, the Central Park Commission, and all the other Commissions by which all we have had of decent City government for the last few years has been secured to us, should be carried out, and the absolute control of everything relating to the City should be vested in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, Mr. WOOD'S election would become a matter of decided public importance. What does the *Evening Post* think of such a state of things? Would our City Government be improved by such a consummation? Inasmuch as the *Post* is a warm advocate of sweeping away all these Commissions, and handing the City Government over absolutely to the Democratic majority, we have a right to ask its opinion on this prospective phase of City affairs.

We have heard a great deal of complaint this year about the lack of anything like effective effort to clear out the disreputable characters who travel habitually on many of the river and Sound steamers for the purpose of plying their vocation. A gentleman who has had occasion to know something of the matter, writes us concerning it in plain terms. "The stranger traveling upon these steamers," he says, "has enough to do to look out for his purse and his morals, while we who live in the heart of the great City, and are familiar with all phases of society and life, find enough there to sharpen even our wits. Despite the notices posted in the cabins to 'beware of gentlemanly persons who invite you to play euchre,' not a few of these boats are infested by a gang of professed gamblers and frail women, whose actions are so bold and glaring that the managers can scarcely claim not to have seen them. Scarcely a night passes upon which some one is not deliberately robbed at the 'little games' carried on under cover of a stateroom—and the applicant for accommodations for an up river or an eastern trip, is quite likely to find the best rooms are engaged by a very doubtful class of persons, who are in the habit of going up on one boat and down on the other, and so injuring the reputation of the line as to render it almost unsafe for a lady who may be compelled to travel alone, or for gentlemen who are up the river to buy lumber, and are liable to join in a game with a small bet to make it interesting, and who are apt to find themselves in the morning with scarcely enough left to purchase a breakfast, pay for a shave, and buy a shingle in the 'lumber district.' Of course, on all lines of travel from so great a commercial and financial centre as New-York, there must be more or less of the bad of society, which even the strictest police surveillance or the most careful scrutiny of the Directors and the ticket-agents cannot suppress—yet it seems a matter to be greatly deplored that our most elegant lines of steamers, and the medium of travel between two of our leading railroads and the favorite route of our Summer tourists, cannot be cleared of the disreputable of both sexes who haunt the saloons with their baneful and shameless presence."

Sir DAVID BREWSTER engaged in blowing soap-bubbles is a pretty fancy—an almost sentimental idea. Yet that it is not mere fancy is shown by Sir DAVID'S paper read before the British Association at Dundee, whose title was "On the Colors of Soap-bubbles." Here is suggestiveness—the great man, armed with suds and pipe, renewing the sports of childhood;—age and youth, philosophy and pastime;—the bubble blown by BREWSTER, how different in meaning from the bubble blown by the boy! All this and much more is in that subject. It is a pretty picture, a pretty poem; the kernel of an essay, the point of a biography. To poets, painters, writers, we offer the hint gratis, specially commending it to the memory of those gentlemen of the Press whose sad but necessary duty it is to keep on file eulogistic biographies of illustrious men, and who have long since written that of Sir DAVID BREWSTER.

Mr. EDMUND YATES was less fortunate or more captious than the Antietam Poem Committee. Out of a hundred odes written for a prize of £10, and the honor of being sung at the great annual Welsh Festival at Coemarthon, he could not find one worth the money, much less the glory. When they repeat the festival next September, let the worthy Welshmen select a kindlier critic than Mr. YATES as expert and judge, or, at least, one with less delicate ears. The only difficulty our Antietam Committee found was "to choose among so many meritorious ones." But YATES evidently believes that the days of CADWALLO and MODRED are forever ended, and, like the poet GRAY, that Wales is "vocal no more, since Cambria's fatal day, to high-born HOEL'S harp or soft LLEWELLYN'S lay." The trouble seems to have been that, unlike those elder bards, these Celt-descended poets aimed at writing English verse, and, of course, the melodious conjunction of four or five consonants, unbroken by a vowel, was not to be had. Let the Welsh poets return to the language once the pride of CWM and LLWYDOORD, and they will, doubtless, surpass the "magic song" that "made Plinlimmon bow his cloud-capt head."

Ecce Homo is the name of an anonymous book published a while ago in England which caused some stir in religious and speculative circles. The title was significant and striking, and in its pathetic and sacred memories, as associated with the words of PONTIUS PILATE, had an appropriate application in the case in question. We do not think, however, that the title of another book which quickly followed it, called *Ecce Deus* was half as happy or striking—or, in fact, that it was anything but a poor parody. And we must say that when we come to *Ecce Cœlum*, which is the name of an astronomical treatise, advertised in Boston, we feel inclined to denounce it as being as bad as possible; but just as we have lost all patience with it, we find another work advertised under the title of *Ecce Bonus Liber*. In our present mood of mind, we feel that nothing can do justice to this but the pun which pronounces it *execrable*.

In view of the new prospect of peace in Europe there is some discussion as to the possibility of reducing the formidable armies maintained by the different Powers. The London *Times* declares that an "armed peace" is the great evil by which modern society is inflicted; and certainly when we look at Europe with a peace establishment of 2,800,000 men, capable of being raised to 5,000,000 in warlike emergencies, with 214,000 additional men for sea service; a military and naval expenditure of $500,000,000 yearly, with an equal sum lost by the forced abstinence of so many men in the prime of life from productive labor—we must conclude the statesmanship to be at fault which fails to find some means of rectifying such a damaging state of affairs. While we would not pretend to decide whether war will be a permanent experience of the human race in time to come, as it has been in times past, we know very well that at least half the wars which afflict the world might be avoided by a very little wisdom on the part of the world's rulers. There are half a dozen men in Europe at this time who have it in their power to make wars much less possible, and much less likely to occur during the next twenty years, than they are at present; and if these half-dozen crowned and uncrowned rulers could but agree as to the benefits of peace with each other, and would but consent to refer matters of dispute between any two of them to a council consisting of their entire number, we have no doubt that three out of four of the threatening causes of war would be peacefully removed at once; while so far as the belligerent propensities of mankind are concerned, we imagine that a single war every two or three generations would be found sufficient to satisfy all demands. With the forms of government now prevailing in Europe, however, we see little prospect of a diminution either in its armies or its wars; and it will only be when republican institutions give the proper control of their own destinies that war will be reduced to the real requirements of human nature.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has become one of the permanent institutions of America. Originated and founded in this City by HENRY BERGH, Esq., a retired gentleman of fortune, whose personal and persistent efforts alone secured its charter, it has ramified into other cities of this State, and similar associations have been chartered by other States, until it has become a thoroughly organized and efficient national system. It is true that at the commencement of its operations the association, like all other new enterprises, may have outrun itself by the zeal of its officers, but all that has been corrected, and its operations are now conducted with a dignity and discretion that would do credit to a judicial tribunal. The members, agents, officers and detectives of the Society are ubiquitous—they are to be felt, if not seen, everywhere, and from their active and efficient operations it is evident that they mean business. The financial condition of the Society is most prosperous, and it is the determination of its officers to carry out fully the objects of its organization. Offenders against the law which it enforces had better be on their guard.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON and Sir SAMUEL BAKER had a passage at arms before the British Association the other day as to the African proclivity for lying. It was in a discussion concerning the probable fate of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, whom MOOSA affirmed to be dead. "But then," said Sir RODERICK, "MOOSA is an African, and we all know that Africans are *terrible liars*." "So they are," replied Sir SAMUEL, "but my experience has taught me that black men, like white ones, seldom tell lies unless they have some object to gain by doing so." Upon this last point, Mons. DU CHAILLU, who claims to have lived a long time among the Africans and gorillas, differs from Sir SAMUEL, as he asserts that, like the Chinese, the Africans lie because of a simple preference for falsehood over truth. There is a common saying in our Southern States concerning the African race, that "they *will* steal." But for our part we believe both charges to be vastly exaggerated. Our criminal records and our daily experience show that white folks are hard to beat in the arts of pilfering and fibbing; and we are satisfied that in awarding the blacks the palm of superiority in these respects, we are equally unjust as when we attribute to them inferiority in more commendable characteristics.

Doubtless no discount which Mr. A. T. STEWART ever effected gave him so peculiar a sensation as the one discounting his funeral eulogy. Flatteries we can all have at the market price, but it is not many of us who can enjoy posthumous praise. Mr. STEWART, however, has enjoyed the novel spectacle of seeing flags go down to half-mast in some parts of New-York, and stocks go down to half-mast in others, all on account of his own death, the news of which he read in the papers. He might, too, collect quite a scrap-book of flattering obituaries made upon him throughout the country, headed, let us say, by the New-Haven *Palladium*, whose notice is too good to be wasted.

One great advantage of the Compact Pneumatic Railway so largely in use in London and under discussion here, by which anything from letters to passengers are shot through long tubes like putty balls through the popguns of our youthful days, is the certainty of ventilation. No such accidents as the three deaths lately occurring on the London Metropolitan Railway, from breathing suffocating air, could occur in a car which needs only to have ventilating valves opened for the admission of a needful quantity of the compressed atmospheric air which propels it. The air rushes with tremendous force throughout the tube almost continually, so that the interior is always dry; while it can never be fouled by smoke and cinders, for they are and remain an unknown quantity in the calculation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music, Italian Opera.

The Fall season of amusements cannot be said to have really commenced until the Italian Opera begins, any more than a ball can be deemed fully inaugurated until the admitted belle of it arrives. Like all delightful pets of fashion, the opera loves to be the latest arrival on the scene of gayety. The theatres open their seasons in a straggling sort of way, any time they please from the middle of August and thereafter; but the opera loves to be the remotest in the point of time. The brilliancy which this species of amusement imparts to the season may be compared to the additional effect given to a cluster of lesser stones by placing a diamond in its centre. At one theatre the ruby gleam of melodrama is seen; at another the opal scintillations of the ballet; at another the sapphire hue of domestic comedy; at another the emerald glare of tragedy; but the priceless, the glittering sum of all beauties is the pink diamond of Italian opera. We have had most of the cluster save this for the past few weeks, and now Mr. MARETZEK adds his last touch to the bright circlet of pleasures. Or we can vary our images, and liken the Italian opera to the exquisite japonica set in a parterre of flowers, in which—before its coming—the melo-dramatic dahlia, the high-comedy rose, the tragic camelia, the sensational sunflower, the domestic violet and the farcical crocus had striven to outdo each other. But by whatever image we attempt to present it, the Italian opera must be hailed as the chief glory of the season.

This year it opens with great promise; the prospectus of the management is liberal, and in pursuance of its statements, "Don Giovanni" was given last night at the Academy. It is, of course, unnecessary to say, as a matter of news, that the auditorium was filled with the most fashionable audience of the season, and we do so only because such audiences are as pleasant to talk about as they are to look upon.

The perennial popularity of the opening opera, however, ("Don Giovanni,") is worthy of remark. It has now come to be a pleasant fact to impressarios that this choice masterpiece for baritones is a steady favorite with all people and at all times. It is seldom sung to an unremunerative house, and even now divides attraction with GOUNOD'S "Faust"—a truth which opens another circumstance to view—and that is the diabolical element of both works, to which, in a measure, their popularity is ascribed. The conclusion is inevitable that the public like a spice of wickedness in the representations of the stage; and the reason is probably the moral and respectable inclinations of that public. The little girl who thought Heaven would be a nice place to go to if there were only one little devil there to play with, expressed the feelings of the grown-up children who want to have one little devil to laugh over in their theatrical and operatic amusements. In the drama the same spirit prevails, and it is almost a certain attraction to announce that a new play will contain the Satanic element in some shape. This taste does credit to the morals of our people, who, had they any anticipations of beholding the little devil in another world, would not be so agreeably affected by the sight of him in this.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" last evening was entirely satisfactory, and much of the satisfaction is due to the very perfect personation of *Donna Anna* by MME. PAREPA ROSA. *Donna Anna* is not the most enchanting of operatic characters, for the woman who begins by pronouncing a lament over the body of her murdered father, and from that time forth walks in dismal costume and with unearthly meaning about the stage, can't be expected to interest us like a pretty girl, (such as *Zerlina* is,) who is made love to, and who conceives her first passion before our eyes. But in Madame ROSA'S hands the dismal *Donna* becomes little less than charming; we tolerate her ghostly manner for her exquisite airs, and forget her melancholy influences in listening to her rich and lovely voice. That was prominent in its most enticing excellence during the aria, "*Or sai chi l'onore,*" and in the exquisite little air of the second act which is restored by this consummate artiste. It is becoming common to praise Mme. PAREPA, though; yet it is never extraordinary that all should do so. Her operatic personations are among the most agreeable to be witnessed, not only from her vocal ability, which is supreme, and her dramatic genius, which is rare among singers, but from the confidence she inspires in her auditors as to her perfect mastery of her art. An agreeable surprise of the performance last evening, too, was the very graceful success which Miss HAUCK made in the *rôle* of *Zerlina*. This part, which is the first of Miss KELLOGG'S, in which another artiste has been submitted, presented a trying ordeal for so young a singer; but Miss HAUCK'S triumph over early impressions and old favoritism was immediate. There may be some austere critics like those infatuated connoisseurs that set themselves at work to discover faults in the flavor of really exquisite wine, who will be daring enough to pick flaws in her performance; but it will stand a pretty good picking and still remain a pretty good picture of the village coquette, who was demure and vivacious by flashes. One chief merit of Miss HAUCK'S performance was its sincerity. She seemed to mean what she sung and what she did. From this reason the *Batti, Batti* received unusual feeling, and the "*Vedrai, Carino*" an infectious heartiness that caught the ear and sympathy of the audience at once. It would be unfair not to give a share of praise to Mlle. RONCONI for her performance of the light *rôle* of *Elvira*. This little lady has improved very much since last season. As might be expected, the humorous element of Signor RONCONI'S exuberant nature had a free outlet in the *rôle* of *Leporello* and in *Don Giovanni*. Signor BELLINI was heard at music and in scenes of gayety quite congenial to his rare voice and lively temper. It would only be repeating the accounts of last year's performances of this opera to specify all the good things they sang and did, but certainly RONCONI was most irresistible in the humorous recitation and aria: "*Madamina il catalogo.*" Sig. BARAGLI filled the requirements of *Octavio's* slender part with appreciable spirit. The choruses were in even time, and under Mr. CARL BERGMANN the orchestra did its duty unostentatiously.

To-night Mr. MARETZEK gives the public a chance of hearing Senora PERALTA in *I Puritani*.

French Theatre.

The performance of GIACOMETTI'S tragedy of "Elizabeth" last night was as interesting as any previous representation of that piece in Mme. RISTORI'S previous season. The play was admirably acted from beginning to end, and what is a more important matter than may seem at first, it was listened to throughout with the greatest attention by a full and certainly appreciative audience. The substitution of Sig. BOZZO for Sig. GLECK in the *rôle* of *Essex*, and the assumption of the part of *Cecil* by the latter excellent artist, lent an air of novelty to the performance as well as an increased excellence, which seemed to be acknowledged by the public with liberal applause. Mme. RISTORI seemed to be in excellent mood, and rendered her very clear and distinct conception of the varied tempers of the Virgin Queen, as suggested by the Italian dramatist, with that same force which marked her personation last Winter, and gave a prominence to it not reached by her in any other part. Some newly imported scenery, of very rich design and elaborate execution, gave a further relief and beauty to the representation. The best of this was the throne room of the third act, which witnesses *Essex's* denunciation. This was peculiarly finished in the Renaissance style, with some extremely good counterfeits of famous paintings on religious subjects in the panels and ceiling—and sculptured and armored figures supporting a centre-piece of arches. This was painted by an artist of the Paris opera, and certainly is worthy of its source. The new curtain, about which Mr. GRAU has been throwing off little hints ever since the last season closed, was unfurled for the first time last night, also. This piece of work, which likewise comes from Paris, represents a Pantheon of the famous ones in art in the background, with Apollo in front and centre awarding laurels to the Drama on his right and Music on his left, while below them all a very conscientious-looking figure, supposed to represent Posterity, is inscribing the names of the great and transmitting fame through her historical tablets. This poetical representation is inclosed in a frame of rich drapery representing garnet velvet, with a heavy base of golden fringe. The design of this very carefully painted act drop is exceedingly good, and what is more to the purpose, may be read at a glance even by the humblest intellect. It bears the fault on its face of all French fresco painting, however,—the colors are too delicate, and the execution is unnecessarily minute. It makes a pretty picture, though, and is worth a careful study by every visitor at the theatre. It may be well to note that this curtain will be exhibited to-night, when the Opera Bouffe season opens; Mme. RISTORI, however, will soon appear at the Brooklyn Academy, as *Elizabeth*, and transport thither the new scenery.

Wallack's Theatre.

This popular theatre reopens to-morrow evening—having been closed during the last two weeks for the usual renovation. The public will find that this has been carried in the present case beyond its usual limits. The interior has been almost entirely changed—the old colors and decorations having given place to others quite different in character, and producing quite different effects. Crimson and gold are now the ground work of its coloring, and are used with very great taste and discretion. The company is very much what it was last year. The theatre opens with two pieces—a comedy and a burlesque. We shall probably soon have some of those light and sterling plays for which it has always been distinguished.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Commercial Bank of Toronto.

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 23.

The reports prejudicial to the credit of the Commercial Bank, which have recently been circulated, are entirely without foundation. Its notes are taken at all the banks and are perfectly good at par value.

The Steamship Peruvian Inward Bound—The Governor-General.

QUEBEC, Monday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 12th by way of Londonderry on the 13th inst., passed Father Point on the way to this port at 11:45 o'clock last night.

The Governor-General and family leave for Ottawa early in October, to occupy the vice-royal residence there.

There are 53 vessels in the river between Point Desmonts and this port, inward bound.

Murder and Robbery at Kingston, Canada.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Monday, Sept. 23.

On Sunday morning the watchman of the Morton brewery and distillery, named DRISCOLL, was murdered by a party of ruffians. The safe belonging to the establishment was afterward broken open and about $2,500 stolen. The murderers were traced to Waterloo, N. Y., where three of them have since been arrested.

Gen. Sheridan's Visit to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

A dispatch stating that Major-Gen. SHERIDAN will arrive in this city on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, was received this morning.

The visit of the distinguished hero is in response to an invitation of the City Councils, and while here will be the guest of the city. The Committee having the subject in charge will make necessary arrangements for a grand reception. Part of the programme will be a parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the organization in this city is extensive. A very fine turnout is expected.

Savings Bank Robbery in Norway, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 23.

The Savings Bank in Norway Village, Oxford County, about forty miles from Portland, was robbed Saturday night of $11,000 or $12,000 in money and collateral. The rogues have not yet been taken.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Italy and Rome--Garibaldi at Arezzo.

Popular Sympathy for a Victim of the Manchester Riot.

English Ritualism and Progress of the Movement.

ITALY.

Garibaldi at Arezzo.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 23.

GARIBALDI has made his appearance at Arezzo, forty miles from this city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obsequies of a Victim of the Manchester Disturbance.

MANCHESTER, Monday, Sept. 23.

The funeral of Policeman BRETT, who was killed by the mob on Friday, took place yesterday. The citizens of Manchester showed their sympathy for the deceased and their respect for law and order by attending the funeral in large numbers.

The Police continue to make arrests of parties implicated in the riot, as fast as they can be identified, and twenty or thirty persons are now in jail awaiting examination.

FRANCE.

The City of Paris Races.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 23.

The annual races of the City of Paris took place yesterday at the Longchamp Course near the Bois de Boulogne. As on former occasions the attendance was immense, and the excitement ran high. The great race of the day, for the Grand Prize of Paris, was won by the famous horse *Patricien*.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23—Noon.

Consols for money, 94 11-16.

United States Five-Twenties 73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares 77¼
Erie Railway Shares 41¼

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94¾.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares 77
Erie Railway Shares 41¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds ... 22¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares. 22¼

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 23—Noon.

The Cotton market opens with rather a quiet feeling. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. The opening quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands .... 9⅝d.
Middling Orleans .... 9⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn, 41s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. 8d. ℔ cental for white California. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. for Canadian. Peas, 44s ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 145s. ℔ 304 lbs. for extra prime mess. Pork, 71s. ℔ 200 lbs. for city prime mess. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for middles. Lard, 51s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 53s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American.

PRODUCE—Resin, common 8s. ℔ cwt. for common American, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Pot Ashes 31s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 20d. ℔ gallon for spirits, and 1s. 5½d. for standard White. Cloverseed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. ℔ imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes £10 5s. ℔ ton for feeding. Linseed Oil £39 ℔ ton. Whale Oil £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil £115 ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Monday, Sept. 23—Noon.

Petroleum firm at 55 francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Sept. 23—2 P. M.

Cotton unchanged.

Corn has advanced to 42s., and Beef to 147s. 6d.

Tallow has declined to 44s.

All other articles are without change.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Sept. 23—Noon.

The steamship *Etna*, Capt. TIBBETTS, of the Inman Line, from New-York on the 11th inst., arrived here this morning, *en route* to Liverpool.

The steamship *Aleppo*, Capt. HARRISON, from New-York on the 11th inst., of the Cunard line, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

ENGLISH RITUALISM.

A British Newspaper on the Subject—The Labors of the Ritualistic Commission—Probable Effect of the Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1867.

It is the dull season, and the *Times* gives an entire page to a review of the first report of the Ritual Commission. Wishing to see what the Ritualists think of it, I went out and bought a copy of the *Church Times*. It is agitated, but not frightened. It considers these secret inquiries very unsatisfactory. It predicts that any law on the subject will be as dead as the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill against the Roman Catholics. But it is not so much in its direct treatment of the subject that the plucky Ritualist organ shows its spirit, as in its reports of Ritual services. At the dedication festival of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, the church at which Bishop GRAY, of Capetown, the excommunicator of Bishop COLENSO, lately officiated, we are told that

"The choir, about sixty in number, followed by the clergy, entered the west door, singing a processional hymn. The procession was headed by the crucifer and two thurifers—all three in scarlet cassocks and cottas. Banners were borne at intervals in the procession. Another crucifer, bearing a crucifix, preceded the officiant, who, wearing a magnificent white and gold cope, walked last. He was attended by the ceremonarius, in a purple cassock and cotta, and by the sacristan and sub-sacristan. The Antiphons to the Psalms and *Magnificat* were sung by two cantors in cottas and scarlet cassocks. Upon and beside the altar was a large number of lighted tapers, as well as on the rood screen; while around the altar crucifix and on the retable stood vases of choice flowers. The grand feature of the service was the *Magnificat*, at which the officiant in his cope stood before the altar, attended by two assistant priests, bannerbearers, ceremonarius, sacristan, cantors and crucifers, while the thurifers sent forth clouds of incense. On Thursday morning there were two low masses, at 6 and 7. Good accounts are given of 'Father Nihill' and 'Father Steele.' The latter 'goes out into the alleys of Shoreditch on Sunday nights and collects all the ragged boys he can find. When they are all assembled, sometimes to the number of 150 or more, he addresses a few words to them, and relates a number of anecdotes, after which is sung a metrical litany or a hymn. Already these boys have agreed among themselves to protect the Sisters of Mercy from insult in the streets, not to throw stones at the church, and not to play at pitch and toss.'"

Of the sermon of a leading Ritualist divine it is said: "He refuted several objections raised by Protestants, and said that Catholics could not now be charged with not reading their Bibles. While admitting the prayerfulness of many good Protestants, he maintained that they lacked one thing which we had, the Eucharistic sacrifice, with which to unite our prayers." We have an account of the formation of a new religious Anglican order—"The Brotherhood of the Holy Redeemer, a body of lay preaching friars." "Ritualism," we are told, "is the progress of the Catholic movement toward the final reunion of Christendom; it means the overthrow of Protestantism." Of Sunday-schools and the teaching of children it is said: "The Church cannot busy herself with the mere letter of Scripture, with inquiries as to Jehoiakim's great-grandfather, and the number of knives brought back from Babylon." What is wanted is a large crucifix in the school-room, with plenty of large well-colored Scripture prints, easy seats, lots of music, and very small doses of catechism. "Then there is only one church service to which the little things should be brought in the morning, and that is mass, with plenty of ritual and hymns." For spice we have attacks on Low Churchmen and Anti-Ritualists. They are accused of mutilating the service. There is no oblation of the bread and wine—the words of administration are repeated but once for each group—"it is not unusual for consecrated wine to be poured back into the bottle for future use, and the breads given away to a clerk to bring home." Baptism is not performed validly; absolution in the visitation of the sick is never pronounced," &c., &c.

I give so much space to this matter, because it is the question of the hour, and one which attracts more attention than Parliamentary reform, the Abyssinian expedition, or the prospect of war on the continent. The action of the Commission, so far, is timid, weak, illogical, and about equally unsatisfactory to both parties. The *Times'* leaders on the subject are written by Dr. CUMMING, author of works on keeping bees and the Apocalypse, and who lectures in the Provinces on "No Peace with Rome." And the Commission gets no mercy from the Dissenters. "You call upon Ritualists to abandon non-essential forms and ceremonies which offend you," they say; "then why do you not abandon others which offend us, and keep us out of your communion?" The Ritualists seem zealous and confident enough to hold their own; but there are difficulties in their position worse than any that persecution can bring them. They are obliged to denounce the very Bishops who ordain them, and to hold that they have received from those Bishops sacerdotal powers, in which the Bishops do not believe, and which they had, of course, no intention to bestow. There is no authority, and can be no obedience. The Ritualist clergymen, in effect, defy the whole Bench of Bishops, and utterly repudiate any power of Parliament to interfere with them. They appeal to the general doctrine and practice of the Church, but from the Church to which they appeal they are as entirely severed as any sect of Dissenters. Each priest rules over his own flock, and is Pope of his own parish, an independent but rather disorderly position. The Bishops, now so divided in doctrine, must agree among themselves or their position is lost. If they agree against the Ritualists, or in favor of them, there must still be disaster. The Ritualists have the settled and avowed purpose of undoing the work of Protestantism and reuniting England and Rome, and this the Protestant party will resist to the last extremity. On the other hand, the Church cannot afford to drive so rich, so able, and so zealous a body of clergy and laity as the Ritualists, into open rebellion. It is a very difficult position. It is said that the Church of England is broad and comprehensive enough to include all shades of belief. That may be so as long as none of the shades are too much in earnest to tolerate the opposite shades; but when men grow zealous for their faith, they are apt to grow in the same degree intolerant of what they consider error. MONADNOCK.

THE WEST INDIES.

Late Intelligence by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Captain-General MANZANO is reported sick to-day.

The Roman Catholic Bishop for this island has arrived in this city from Spain.

Arrived yesterday, the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz and the English mail steamer *Eider*, from St. Thomas, and British brig *W. M. Williams*, from New-York. Sailed, steamer *Missouri* and bark *J. K. Welden*, for New-York.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 23.

The illness of Captain-General MANZANO has increased to such a degree as to incapacitate him from attending to any official business. At 6:30 o'clock this evening Count BALMOSADA was placed in charge of the government of the island.

Mr. PLUMB and Capt. QUACKENBUSH, U. S. N., have left Mexico.

Exchange dull; rates unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; prices unchanged from the latest quotations. Lard, in tierces, 16½; in tins, 18. Potatoes, 6½. Petroleum, 4½ reals.

Arrived, steamer *Stars and Stripes*, from Philadelphia, and brig *T. J. Maguire*, from New-York.

Sailed, English mail steamer *Eider*, for Vera Cruz.

VENEZUELA.

Late Intelligence by Cuban Cable.

PUERTO RICO, Sunday, Sept. 15, }
Via HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 22. }

Dates from Venezuela to the 9th inst. are received.

Gen. FALCON had arrived at the capitol.

The new Foreign Minister is Senor JACINTO.

President GUTIERREZ, of Colombia, arrived at Bogota on the 4th inst.

Gen. Rousseau in San Francisco—Americans Going to Alaska—Ortega to be Kept in Prison by Order of Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Sacramento* arrived here yesterday from Panama with the passengers and mails that left New-York on the 1st inst. Among her passengers were Gen. ROUSSEAU, of the United States Army, and Mr. DODGE, United States Revenue Collector for Alaska, who sails on the steamer *John L. Stevens* in a few days with a detachment of troops for the new Territory. Several American families also go in the *John L. Stevens* to Alaska to seek their fortunes there. Much attention is being paid to this newly acquired territory by enterprising citizens of San Francisco.

The steamer *Sacramento* brings from Acapulco Mexican advices of the 27th ult.: President JUAREZ has directed that Gen. ORTEGA remain in prison until the Mexican Congress meets in November next.

The Central Pacific Railroad have graded the Nevada line, and the workmen have moved further east.

Gen. MILLER arrived from Santa Cruz and favors an appropriation for a breakwater at that place.

Arrived, ship *Black Hawk*, Capt. CROWELL, from New-York on the 19th of May last.

Base-Ball at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.

A game of base-ball was played here this afternoon, between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Athletics, of this city, and was witnessed by about 20,000 persons, 5,000 being within the inclosure. Mr. BOMEISLER acted as umpire, but was injured by an accidental blow with a bat, and was succeeded by Mr. OESTERHELDT, of the West Philadelphia Club. The game resulted in a victory for the Athletics. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	5	0	Reach, 2d b.	2	4
Kenney, c. f.	3	0	McBride, p.	4	4
Start, r. f.	1	1	Radcliffe, c.	5	2
Crane, 2d b.	3	2	Wilkins, s. s.	5	2
Galvin, 1st b.	3	2	Fisler, 1st b.	1	4
Ferguson, 3d b.	4	0	Sensenderfer, l. f.	1	4
Mills, c.	2	2	Berry, 3d b.	3	2
Macdonald, l. f.	2	1	Cuthbert, r. f.	4	2
Zettlein, p.	4	0	Kleinfelder, c. f.	2	4
Total	27	8	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	0—8
Athletics	4	6	5	4	2	2	0	3	2—28

Funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 23.

The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers at the funeral of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, to-morrow:

Gov. BULLOCK, Monsieur BERTHEMY, French Minister; Senator SUMNER, H. J. PRATT, of the State Department; Hon. SAMUEL HOOPER, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, RICHARD B. BAYARD, Mayor NORCROSS.

The Custom-house will be closed from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

The Superintendence of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 23.

The statement that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER has been appointed Superintendent of the Morris and Essex Railroad is not correct. He has never desired it even, nor has the Company any change in contemplation.

Virginia Self Exiles to Take a Parole Oath.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 23.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued a similar order as that of Gen. CANBY, that self exiles, now returned, must take the parole oath.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Late Advices via England by the Atlantic Cable.

The Allied Forces Lying Idle Before Humaita.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 23.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro state that at last accounts from the seat of war, the allied forces had made no further advance since their success, and were lying idle before the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita. Gen. BARTOLOME MITRE was in command of the combined Brazilian and Argentine armies.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Eighty-first Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 23.

The Convention assembled at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. CURTIS, of Richmond, moved that the Convention adjourn from noon to-morrow until the noon of the second Tuesday in November. Tabled under the rule.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance and Canals.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to amend by providing in case of reduction of taxes, because of indebtedness, the person claiming the reduction shall state the amount of his indebtedness in detail together with the name of the creditor.

Mr. OPDYKE opposed the amendment because it was too inquisitorial.

After debate the motion was lost, 34 to 45, when the question was raised that no quorum was present. This fact was reported to the Convention, when the Convention adjourned until morning.

As the President announced the Convention adjourned, Judge HARRIS said he had been requested to ask the Republican members of the Convention to meet immediately in the Senate Chamber.

Advances on Railroad Freights—The Mississippi Falling.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Sept. 2.

The rates of freight to Vicksburgh, Natchez and New-Orleans have advanced to-day as follows:

Flour, potatoes, &c., $1 20; pork, $1 75; whisky, $3 ℔ bbl.; corn and oats, 60c. ℔ sack; hay and heavy-weight freight, 60c.; light-weight freight, $1 ℔ 100 lbs. Barge rates are 10c. on flour, 15c. on pork, and 5c. ℔ sack and 100 lbs. lower than the above rates per steamer.

The river is still falling here, with less than six feet of water to Cairo, and less than five feet on Phillips' Bar, between there and Memphis, and at Keokuk there is but three and a-half feet. The Missouri River is rising slightly at St. Joseph, but it is not sufficient to improve navigation.

Yellow Fever on Board the United States Steamer Yucca.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Sept. 23.

The United States steamer *Yucca* has arrived from Pensacola with the yellow fever on board. At sea, on the 17th inst., one of the crew died of yellow fever. There are now seven cases of yellow fever on board the *Yucca*.

The Haytien corvette *Alexander Pition*, in tow of the steam-tug *America*, has sailed for New-York.

The bark *Catherine*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, has arrived off Cape Henry.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 23.

According to the *Republican's* figures the whole number of deaths from yellow fever from its commencement to Saturday morning, the 21st inst., was 1,214. The deaths during the 24 hours ending Sunday morning were 69, and for the 24 hours ending this morning were 77, being the largest number of deaths for any two days since the epidemic began.

Decease of Hon. Stoddard B. Colby, Register of the United States Treasury.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Monday, Sept. 23.

Hon. STODDARD B. COLBY, of Washington, Register of the United States Treasury, died at Haverhill, N. H., on Saturday night, where he was on a visit. His illness was quite protracted and painful. He was a native of Derby, Vt., and about fifty years of age.

Destructive Fire at West Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 23.

Some thirty piles of timber, comprising about one million feet, were burned last night in the yard of J. N. FREEMAN, SON & Co., at West Troy. The lumber was valued at $30,000. Two horses belonging to Mr. PORTER, and valued at $3,000, were also burned. The insurance on the property is very light.

Cricket Match in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Sept. 23.

In the cricket match to-day between the Boston Club and the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, the Bostonians scored 43 in their first innings to the Young America's 101. The play was fine all round, but the Philadelphians have much the best show and will undoubtedly win with ease.

Arrival of the Java at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Sept. 23.

The steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, from Liverpool on the 14th, *via* Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at 5 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) evening, and sailed again at 2 o'clock this morning for Boston.

Death of the Treasurer of the Wells Valley Railroad Company.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 23.

J. J. NELSON, Treasurer of the Wells Valley Railroad, died at Trenton, Ga., on Saturday, the 21st inst., of kidney disease.

Illness of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, Penn., Monday, Sept. 23.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS was attacked with a severe indisposition on Saturday, but is much better to-day. His friends hope he will regain his usual strength in ample time to resume his public duties.

Tenth Anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer-Meeting.

Yesterday completed a decade in the history of the Fulton-street Noon-day Prayer-Meeting, inaugurated Sept. 23, 1857, and it was thought well by those interested to hold appropriate anniversary exercises, which was accordingly done. The lecture room was crowded to excess, and many were compelled to stand throughout the services. The exercises were commenced with singing and prayer, in which the audience was led by Rev. J. T. DURYEA. Afterward the same gentleman read the 62d Psalm, and in commenting on the words of the sacred writer he said that the people had not gathered to-day to glorify themselves, or to claim the honor of what had been achieved—to God was due all the glory of a great work.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. RIDDLE, and an address by Rev. Dr. WESTCOTT, of Brooklyn, followed. The latter named gentleman spoke earnestly of the "mighty power of prayer," and its influence for good in the world.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL offered a few remarks, in which he expressed the belief that God had specially founded the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting. He believed that half a million of souls were hopefully born to God during the first year of its existence. Dr. NEWELL then spoke of its influence throughout the world, and the testimony borne to it by the Press and men of God everywhere. The revival commenced just here, and had gone on and would continue to go on until no man should say to another: "Do you know the Lord?" for all will know him. The prayer-meeting affects not only the pastor, but influences the entire Church. By a prayer-meeting 220 souls were added to a Presbyterian Church in which the Doctor worshiped. He urged the pastors to preach the best sermons possible, but not to rely alone upon them, and concluded by invoking them to gather the Christian people together in prayer very often.

Addresses were also made by Rev. Drs. ANDREWS and POSTLETHWAITE, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Drs. SCOTT, VERMILYEA, ST. JOHN and LAMPHIER, of New-York. The last-named gentleman, the missionary of the North Dutch church, and founder of the business prayer-meeting, indulged in reminiscences of his religious career in New-York—his connection with the Brick Church and the North Dutch Church. In reference to the prayer-meeting, he said it originated in a thought of his own; that there was no consultation with either elders or pastors, and he believed God had used so humble an individual as himself that He alone might be glorified.

By the request of the Chairman of the meeting, prayer was offered for the special benefit of the yellow fever sufferers of the South.

Col. LOOMIS, commandant of the garrison at Governor's Island, was called upon to lead the worshipers in such supplication, which he did with apparent fervor of spirit.

A telegram was received from Philadelphia announcing the remarkable success of the public religious services at the Chestnut-street Theatre on the preceding evening; very many had been converted to God.

Letters were read from a number of persons, asking the interest of the congregation in behalf of irreligious friends. Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER prayed earnestly for the individuals referred to in the notes, asking that all might soon be brought to Christ.

The services, which occupied fully two hours, were terminated with prayer by Mr. W. S. BOOS; silent, one-minute devotions by the audience; the singing of a thanksgiving hymn, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. DEWITT; after which the large congregation dispersed.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

List of Delegates so far as Reported.

The following list of delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in Syracuse to-morrow, includes those thus far reported, with the exception of the delegations from this City and Kings County, which have already been given in our columns:

ALBANY COUNTY.

First District—Jas. Keenholts, E. V. Filkins, Charles Bentley.
Second—R. C. Blackall, Phillip Ten Eyck, John Bridgeford.
Third—S. O. Vanderpoel, W. G. Weed, S. H. H. Parsons.
Fourth—Col. A. S. Baker, James Remington, T. W. Jackson.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

First District—V. D. Hinkley, M. Pendergrast, M. C. Rice.
Second—B. W. Clark, James Sheward, Silas Vinton.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

First District—John I. Nicks, Joseph H. Owens, R. C. Lockwood.

CLINTON COUNTY.

First District—William P. Moore, Parson Knapp, Alanson Moore.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

First District—John A. Bain, George H. Power, Jacob A. Duntz.
Second—Charles L. Beale, Lewis F. Payne, Lorenzo D. Gill.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First District—John H. Ketchum, John B. Dutcher, Peter R. Sleight.

FULTON COUNTY.

First District—Seymour Sexton, R. H. Rosy, I. M. Dudley.

GREENE COUNTY.

First District—Rufus King, A. H. Knapp, Albert Tuttle.

LEWIS COUNTY.

First District—Charles S. Hice, E. B. Livingston, William H. Cole.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

First District—Craig W. Wadsworth, Jas. S. Fowler, John B. Morey.

MONROE COUNTY.

First District—John G. Klinck, James Hallock, Samuel Pierce.
Second—D. D. Palmer, F. S. Rew, Louis Lowenthal.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Second District—L. T. Marshall, Erastus Clark, T. W. Dwight.
Fourth—S. U. Miller, Dr. Stone, Mr. Ferguson.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

First District—Andrew D. White, Capt. William D. Slosson, David J. Mitchell.
Second—Charles H. Hitchcock, Joseph I. Glass, Luke Ranney.
Third—Charles E. Fitch, Clark Snook, George Baxter.

ORANGE COUNTY.

First District—Jeremiah Drew, Lewis B. Halsey, A. B. Hulse.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

First District—J. C. Churchill, D. G. Fort, Jacob Whitmarsh.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Second District—John W. De Mott, Samuel Smith, Gilbert Sayres.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

First District—P. H. Baerman, John Sherry, Wm. Gurley.
Third—Albert R. Fox, James A. Dumont, James H. Ball.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

First District—Lyman G. Webster, Samuel R. Brick, Jr., Robert L. Bucklin.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

First District—A. B. James, M. L. Loughlan, E. W. Abbott.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

First District—J. S. Landon, J. B. Clute, Charles H. Toll.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

First District—James Tanner, Weidman Dominick, Joshua M. Donaldson.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Second District—Harlow Hakes, Charles H. Thomson, George W. Pratt.

WARREN COUNTY.

First District—N. B. La Bau, Columbus Gill, Thos. M. Shelden.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

First District—Geo. B. Staynor, Silas D. Gifford, James M. Emerson.
Second—Wm. H. Robertson, Wm. A. Hall, Edward R. Phelps.
Third—Chauncey M. Depew, Elliot C. Cowdin, Alfred Walker.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Fenton, Senator Johnson, of Maryland; Capt. Dowell, London, and Hon. John B. Alley, Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Comptroller H. R. Hulburd, of the Treasury Department, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

MONUMENT TO INSPECTOR CARPENTER.—The monument to the late Inspector CARPENTER will soon be commenced. It will consist of a white marble shaft, twenty feet high, with a bust of the late Inspector. The estimated cost is $2,500.

The Erie Railway and the Emigrants from Europe—Letter from the Agents of the Company.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
EMIGRANT DEPARTMENT, 205 CHAMBERS-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1867. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report published the 19th inst. of the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration at their semi-monthly meeting, we are charged with refusing to refund to emigrants the difference of the premium on the coin paid by them to J. N. FAASS, in Havre, for inland American railroad tickets, consigned to us as agents of this Company.

This charge, by whoever made, is a gross prevarication of the truth. In accordance with the instructions of ROBERT H. BERDELL, Esq., President of the Company, given us at the time of our appointment as Emigrant Agents, we have in every instance refunded to the emigrants ticketed by Mr. FAASS or his sub-agents the amount of the premium on the kind of coin paid by them, computed on the published price of the same in the financial and commercial reports of the daily journals of this City, on the day the emigrants presented themselves at our office to exchange the tickets procured in Havre for the issues of the Company, upon their satisfying us of the kind of coin in which they paid, and in no single instance has a demand of this kind been refused an emigrant when personally made on us by themselves, and this we are abundantly able to prove. It seems very strange to us that these complaints should be published by any person before the demand for this difference had been made by the holder of the ticket. Such a thing was never known during the administration of our predecessor, when coin was at times as high as 180 per cent. premium. A short time after our appointment Hon. A S. DIVEN, Vice-President of this Company, had an interview with the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, when it was mutually agreed that we should place an agent in Castle Garden to investigate each case on arrival, he to send such as were entitled to any drawback to our office for settlement, while other orders would be exchanged in the Garden. This agent was selected, sent to Castle Garden, and still remains there for the purposes agreed upon, prepared, on the arrival of every emigrant ship, to do his duty, and if, through the caprice, ignorance or malice of any of the subordinates of the Commissioners of Emigration, the emigrants should not be permitted to reach our agent, is it proper we should be held responsible therefor?

As to the second charge, that of wanton detention of emigrants *en route*, it is simply absurd and ridiculous. There is not a person of ordinary intelligence in our entire country but what knows that a ticket agent has no supervision of the running of trains. It is our business to sell tickets, and the Superintendents to see to the running of the roads. The tickets sold by us are the regular issues of the General Ticket Agents of the respective railroads, and if any person is accountable for delay it is the officers of the road in which the delay occurs. We do not believe there was any unnecessary delay even in this case, and that when investigated it will be found the delay referred to was caused by some unforeseen accident which at times happen on the best conducted roads in our country. Be that as it may, we have never received any notice from the Commissioners of Emigration or otherwise that any such charge was pending against us, and we had no knowledge of it until we read the same in your journal.

Whoever trumped up this charge has only shown their ignorance of railroad affairs. We do not believe the charge was ever made with any intention of benefitting emigrants.

In your issue of the 21st instant there is an article headed "More Alleged Frauds on Emigrants"—the agent in Havre of the Erie Railway again implicated. If this latter publication had not appeared we should have probably permitted the one of the 19th instant to have passed in silence, we knowing that it was unnecessary for us to make any denial in order to sustain our reputation with the officers of our Company or with the railroad men of the country generally. The closing sentence of the article referred to admits that the emigrants were paid back all differences by us. This is true, and we have ever done the same thing by all similar cases when the tickets were presented by the emigrants in person. The article then closes by saying this course on our part was the result of the action taken by the Commissioners of Emigration. This latter assertion is a barefaced falsehood; no action the Commissioners of Emigration have ever taken has ever had the weight of a single feather with us when it came to our performing a single act of justice in our dealings with emigrants.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is another side to these cases so unblushingly heralded in the article of the 21st instant, and that an enlightened public may know both sides, we inclose you a copy of an affidavit of one of the very parties referred to, fully believing that its publication without comment on our part is sufficient to place all blame just where it belongs. We will simply state there was ample time for these emigrants to exchange their tickets and proceed on their journey on the day of their arrival in this City had they not been interfered with, but allowed to present themselves at our office as they desired to.

Mr. Editor, there have been many publications of late in our City journals which have a tendency to make the public think that emigrants have been unfairly dealt with in the Castle Garden Emigrant Depot. Let this be as it may appear on an investigation; for ourselves, we most emphatically deny with ever knowingly overcharging an emigrant one single cent. Neither have we permitted any such overcharge on the part of our employes. Neither have we participated with any other person in any such overcharge, and we now publicly demand from the Board of Commissioners of Emigration an investigation of all the charges against us, of whatever name or nature, in our dealings with emigrants. The higher the tribunal before which such investigation may be held, and the more searching and thorough the same be made, the better pleased we shall be. We have asked the Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration for this investigation, and our request was peremptorily refused.

VAN NESS & DREYER,
Emigrant Agents, Erie Railway,
No. 205 Chambers-street.

AFFIDAVIT OF EMIGRANTS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1867.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Jacob Gisin, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That his mother, brother and self are emigrants; that they arrived in the City of New-York from Havre, France, by steamship *Arago*, on the 19th of September inst., holding in their possession inland American railroad tickets for their passage from New-York to Pittsburgh, Penn., having purchased said tickets from J. N. Faas in Havre, and paid for the same in gold and silver coin, said tickets being addressed or consigned to Messrs. Van Ness & Dreyer, Agents of the Erie Railroad, No. 205 Chambers-street, New-York.

This deponent further swears that on his arrival at the Castle Garden Emigrant landing depot in this City the aforesaid inland passage tickets were taken from him by the person registering the names of the passengers who arrived, assisted by another person, under the pretence of protecting us from fraud and recovering for us the premium on our coin. These tickets were taken from us on the day of our arrival, and as soon as we entered Castle Garden to register our names, and we were sent to an emigrant boarding-house that afternoon.

This deponent further swears that our inland tickets were retained by the authorities in Castle Garden until the following day in the afternoon, and were then only returned after our making repeated demands for them, and on account of the noise made by us.

This deponent further swears that he is informed and he believes that he could have left this City on the afternoon of his arrival, had he been permitted to present his inland tickets to their address, but on account of their being taken from him by the Castle Garden authorities he has been detained on expense in this City for two days, as the tickets were not returned to him on the day after being taken from him, in time to have them exchanged for the train of that day, which, deponent is informed, leaves at 4 o'clock P. M.

This deponent further swears that on the presentation of their tickets at the office of Van Ness & Dreyer, these gentlemen at once exchanged the same, at the same time paying to me the premium on our coin paid in Havre, and treated us and our fellow-passengers in the most gentlemanly manner, and we have no complaints of any kind to make against them; but we do complain that on account of our tickets being taken from us by the Castle Garden authorities we have been very unnecessarily delayed on our journey, and put to more expense at the boarding-house than the premium on our coin amounted to.

(Signed,) JACOB GISIN.

[L. S.] Signed and sworn to this 21st day of September, 1867, in presence of
(Signed,) EDWARD HILLER, Notary Public.
Five cent Internal Revenue stamp canceled.

An extensive auction sale, (by order of the Collector of Customs,) of goods, wares and merchandise, seized for violation of the Revenue Laws, will be sold by LAWRENCE & FOULKE, auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Very superior and costly brands of cigars, choice liquors and preserves, fine velvets, silks, laces, jewelry, precious stones, &c., &c., will be offered in lots to suit. Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 111 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the world for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and PRESERVER, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

All can have clear, healthy complexions by using CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER. For sale by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion. Sold by all druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Hint to Tasteful Mothers.—Glance at the assortment of infants' fancy hats and bonnets at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. Babyhood acquires a new fascination when crowned at that establishment.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway.—The new and elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, &c.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Exposition Universelle.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.
Certain parties having circulated the report that our factory has been destroyed by fire, we desire to inform our friends and patrons that one of our factories was slightly damaged by fire, and that our works are now in full operation, and have been for a month.
AUSABLE HORSE NAIL COMPANY.
No. 71 John-st.

A lady can be beautiful to any period of life by using Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER OF THE COMPLEXION.

Superior Dress Shirts, $2 each.
Fine Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
Heavy Undershirts, $1 each.
Good Half Hose, 25c. a pair.
All men's furnishings at similar prices.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 3 Park-row.

Away with wrinkled faces, mothy and tan complexions. Ask your druggist for Dr. S. A. CHEVALIER'S BEAUTIFIER AND PRESERVER.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

MARRIED.

CLEMSON—OGDEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 19, at Waddington, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., by Rev. J. B. Clemson, D. D., THOMAS G. CLEMSON to SARAH FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Ogden, Esq.

CLARK—CRANE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David H. Pierson, D. D., SAMUEL M. CLARK to KATE S., daughter of John D. Crane, Esq.

WESTERVELT—ST. JOHN.—At Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 19, by Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, of Claverack, JOHN C. WESTERVELT, of Brooklyn, to MARY H., youngest daughter of T. P. St. John.

DIED.

ALKER.—At sea, on board steamship *City of Paris*, on Friday, Sept. 20, HORACE E. H. ALKER, aged 36 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in West 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Sept. 22, CORSON W. CLARKE, in his 53d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 79th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Monday, Sept. 23, HENRY E. CUNNINGHAM, aged 21 years, son of the late H. H. Cunningham, and step son of James T. Griswold, after a severe illness, engendered by exposure at the storming of Fort Fisher.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 218 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ St. Thomas, W. I., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Sept. 22, CORNELIA V. R. DAVIS, formerly of Philadelphia, and daughter of the late Capt. George Davis.

Funeral at Christ Church, Hudson, on Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HORTON.—On Sunday, Sept. 22, RUSHMORE G. HORTON, aged 40 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 147 West 46th-st., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Dutchess County papers please copy.

HODGSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, NATHANIEL M. HODGSON, Sr., of New-York.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 65 2d-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KROCHE.—At Panama, on Monday, Sept. 9, of yellow fever, JULIUS H. KROCHE, aged 47 years.

MOUNT.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, JOSEPH E. MOUNT, aged 56 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 275, F. & A. M., and the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 24, at 1½ o'clock, from the Willett-st. M. E. Church.

PHILLIPS.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Sept. 21, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Chaplain of Union Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Union Division No. 2, and brothers of the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WATTS.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, Sept. 8, ROBERT WATTS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
EVENING MAIL.
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
FIVE THOUSAND COPIES SOLD BY NEWSBOYS
ALONE ON MONDAY.
THE EDITION FOR TO-DAY (TUESDAY) IS
EIGHT THOUSAND.
C. H. SWEETSER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO 229 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st., New-York,
Are prepared to furnish Club Houses and private Families with SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES, of superior patterns and finish, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed full standard by the United States Mint Assay. An examination of the extensive assortment, and the prices at which these goods are offered, will repay the attention of the closest and most critical buyers.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
TIEMANN'S LAUNDRY BLUE.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVER-WARE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DISTILLERS TAKE NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held Sept. 23, 1867, it was
Resolved, That all distillers belonging to this Association cease mashing, and that all distilleries found with beer on hand on Friday morning next be recommended for seizure. FRANK KINNEY, Chairman.
A. M. FONLAY, Secretary.

FINE CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES IN RICH CUT GLASS, FINE GILT or BRONZE; also, a full assortment of cheaper varieties.

FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND
FANCY GOODS.
A selection of choice ALABASTER GROUPS, STATUARY and OIL PAINTINGS, imported direct from Italy, just opened. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FINE STANDARD SILVER-PLATED
GOODS.
REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden-lane.
An elegant variety of nickle silver and white metal goods. None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our well-established trade-mark.

HAVE YOU A COLD OR COUGH,
Sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, or are you bordering on consumption? Use
DR. WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 205 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

LADIES ABOUT REFURNISHING ARE requested to examine the Parisian novelties in Upholstery goods just opened at WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

460 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 57 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the Winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is as certain as any future business event can be.

NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

During the quarter ending July 31 of the current year, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers	$160,826 92
Freight	549,673 39
Telegraph	1,416 23
Mails	12,146 00
Transportation Contractor's materials	453,295 44
Transportation Contractor's men	26,077 97
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel	$131,089 88
Repair of track	109,787 64
Repair of engines, cars, shops, &c.	50,984 44
Offices and stations	54,907 69
Conductors, engineers, &c.	33,204 73
Trains	15,486 93
Net earnings to balance	807,508 39
Total	$1,203,038 95

From the relative high charges the operating expenses of the road are but 32½ per cent. of the earnings, and the ratio would be much less if the contractors' business were not done at half rates. Throwing out charges to contractors for transportation of materials and men, ($479,283 41,) and deducting from the aggregate of all operating expenses ($395,530 92) 32½ per cent. ($157,564 42) as the proportion chargeable on the work done for contractors, which was less than actual cost, because of the half price charged for it, and we have the net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter, $237,966 50. The account for the *commercial business* stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net profit of operating 325 miles of road three months	$485,789 04

The amount of bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for and so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency, from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government Stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York, at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and by BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
AUG. 30, 1867.

THE
EVENING MAIL,
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
FIVE THOUSAND COPIES SOLD BY NEWSBOYS
ALONE ON MONDAY.
THE EDITION FOR TO-DAY (TUESDAY) IS
EIGHT THOUSAND.
C. H. SWEETSER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUY THE
NORTHERN MONTHLY
FOR
OCTOBER,
IT HAS
An incisive and able article on JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
A humorous sketch of the SMITH FAMILY,
Past Presidential Nominations, by JAMES PARTON,
Breach of Promise and other good Stories.
A sketch of Hon. W. L. DAYTON, the nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with John C. Fremont, with a full-page STEEL ENGRAVING,
And other good things which make the attractive Table of Contents of this popular magazine for October.

A COMPANION TO BITTER SWEET.
KATHRINA;
HER LIFE AND MINE; IN A POEM, BY
TIMOTHY TITCOMB,
(Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.)
1 vol., 12mo, about 300 pages. Price $1 50.
Sent to any address by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A COMPANION TO BITTER SWEET.
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1 vol., 12mo, about 300 pages. Price $1 50.
Sent to any address by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of the price.
CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

READY TO-MORROW.
METCALF ON CONTRACTS.
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York,
Will publish on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25,
PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF CONTRACTS,
WITH
EXAMPLES OF THEIR APPLICATION.
By THERON METCALF, LL. D.,
Late one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.
One volume, 8vo. Price $4 50.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE
Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.
LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
Will be issued Oct. 1, 1867,
One of the most magnificent illustrated Family Magazines ever published in America, on an entirely new and novel plan, entitled "SCOTT'S JOURNAL OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE."
By Prof. J. WALTER SCOTT.
Terms, only $1 per year.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK NEWS CO., No. 8 Spruce-st., N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN INVALID.
Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

SEPT. 23, 1867.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 75 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 75 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1 000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ILLINOIS SECURITIES WANTED.

Scott County.
Brown County.
Hancock County.
Mercer County.
Menard County.
Rock Island County.
Marshall County.
McDonough County.
Henderson County.
Schuyler County.

Bonds with back-due coupons attached (interest in default) at market rates. All county or municipal obligations in default, issued in Illinois, wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

WISCONSIN BONDS.

Kenosha Town Bonds,
Racine Town Bonds,
Watertown Town Bonds,
Fond du Lac Town Bonds,
Sheboygan Town Bonds,
La Crosse Town Bonds,
Milwaukee (readjusted) 5 Per Cent,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Beloit R. R.,
Milwaukee (repudiated) aid Superior R. R.,

Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Dealer in miscellaneous securities.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLution of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 351, 548, 584, 288, 132, 377, 241, 26, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUant to charter, that the sixth installment of ten dollars on each share of stock of the National Trust Company is due on the first day of October next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for the first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business. By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 37, 38, NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES S MACKIE, Vice President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, Sept. 17, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, MAturing Oct. 1, 1867, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad will be paid at maturity on presentation of the coupons at the Continental National Bank, New-York City.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1867.

HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS GIVEN FOR subscriptions to New Stock will present them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, by the 30th inst., and receive certificates for same, as those remaining out on 1st of October will not be entitled to the dividend for the quarter ending 30th of September.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-FOUNDLAND Telegraph and Merchants Union Express stocks bought and sold on commission by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

FOR SALE—AT THE CHATHAM NATIONAL Bank, corner Broadway and John-st., Montgomery and Eufaula (Alabama) Railroad Company's first mortgage bonds. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. in gold, and are sold at 95 per cent., with accrued interest from Sept. 1, in currency.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors of the above Company who desire to receive shares in lieu of the amounts of their respective claims are invited to call at the office of the Company, No. 35 Liberty-st., where further information will be given.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110⅞	111	Gold............	143	143⅛
Coupon 1881.....	111	111⅛	June 7.30.......	106⅞	107
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109⅛	109⅜	July 7.30......	106⅞	107
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅛	114⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119½	119⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅜	109⅝	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118½	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅛	110⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117⅞
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107⅞	108	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116½	116⅞
5-20 C., '67., pon.	107⅞	108	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115½	115⅞
10-40 Reg........	99⅛	99⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115⅞
10-40 Cou........	99⅛	99⅜			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

☞ Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at Private Sale, on commission. Securities not usually sold at the regular Stock Boards are a specialty with this house.

MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

The undersigned are authorized by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to invite the attention of capitalists to the advantages that may be derived from an investment of capital in the construction of public water-works in said City.

Milwaukee has an estimated population of 80,000 persons, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and business.

The City is without embarrassment from debt; is the centre of an extensive railway system; is the largest primary wheat market in the world, and in its lake commerce interior trade, already large, it is likely to be excelled in the future by no other Western metropolis.

In the opinion of the Council, the advantages afforded for the construction of a complete system of water-works at this time are peculiar, and the investment of capital in that enterprise will insure a large and permanent, and steadily increasing remuneration.

The city is located immediately upon the shore of Lake Michigan, and hence an inexhaustible supply of pure water may always be obtained comparatively without large expense, and the city is prepared to offer to responsible parties an eligible site for a reservoir, and to secure such legislation and other facilities as may be necessary to the success of the undertaking. Parties inclined to negotiate are invited to visit the city, or to address the undersigned.

JAMES S. BUCK,
JOSEPH PORTR,
D. A. OLIN,
JAMES JOHNSTON,
TIMOTHY O'BRIEN.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a draft payable ten (10) days after sight for seven hundred dollars and forty-nine cents, drawn by Dockendorf & Co. on Lovell & Co. Accepted and made payable by them at the Seventh Ward National Bank, due this day. Indorsed by J. O. Whitehouse & Tasker, and certified by said bank.

Said draft being lost in the street between Seventh Ward Bank and Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., payment has been stopped.

J. O. WHITEHOUSE & TASKER.

SEPT. 23, 1867.

DIVIDENDS.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the Navassa Phosphate Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per Share, payable Sept. 30, 1867, to stockholders of record that day.

Transfer-books closed from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30, 1867, inclusive. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

No. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1867.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Sept. 19, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of September inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of September to reopen the 2d day of October.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, Sept. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE declared a Dividend of Eight Cents per share, payable at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York City, on and after the 1st day of October next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst., and reopened on the 2d of October.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,112,124 16.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. INTEREST COMMENCES OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. HENRY A. KELLEY therefrom.

The remaining members of the firm will continue the business under the same firm name. Mr. KELLEY will, for the present, take charge for the new firm, of the department for the sale of cotton goods.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.,
HENRY A. KELLEY.

SEPT. 19, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING HERETOFORE under the firm of L. FLACHSENHAAR & CO., No. 205 Sullivan-st., New-York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. L. FLACHSENHAAR is hereby authorized to collect all the money, and also to pay all the debts belonging to the above-named firm.

L. FLACHSENHAAR,
CHARLES KURZ,
A. KOCH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1867.

THE FIRM OF E. J. ANGLIM & CO. was dissolved July 31, 1867, by mutual consent. E. J. ANGLIM will continue the business at No. 65 Reade-st.

EDWARD J. ANGLIM,
PHILIP GAFFNEY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future at No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

Including a full assortment of the latest novelties.

ALSO,

BROCHE AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, LAP RUGS, &c., AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS, SILK ROBES, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, PLAIN, COLORED, BLACK, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS REPS, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED CASHMERES, DELAINES, FRENCH POPLINS, &c., &c., INCLUDING EVERY NOVELTY IN DRESS GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY,

In every variety, CURTAIN MATERIALS, DAMASK REPS, SATIN DELAINES, TASSALS, BANDS, LOOPS and FIXTURES of every kind.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, RUGS, MATS, RODS, FIXTURES, &c., &c. ALSO, WINDOW SHADES. LACE, CURTAINS, and CURTAIN MATERIALS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING. Children's SUITS, HATS and CAPS, BREAKFAST ROBES, and ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., ready-made and made to order

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. Macy's

GRAND OPENING!

Having completed the new extension to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season, on account of the crowd, to gain admittance to our counters, that we have enlarged our departments, so that we have now ample room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Misses' and Gents' to match all our colors in Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, &c., and we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR THAT IS SOLD.

R. H. MACY.

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.
No. 68 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Prices right now, new goods every day!!! MONDAY—READY FROM AUCTION!! BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

All the fashionable shades in colored silk Bonnet-velvets, Satins, plain and corded silks, &c., at Gold prices.

Also, lines of Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2 and upward.

Flowers, Feathers, Real and Millinery Laces. Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

Many of the goods will be found below cost of importation.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Our Bonnet rooms supplied daily with every novelty. Monday, the following shapes in Bonnets: Antoinette, Cecelia, Ruth, Star, Elizabeth, Diadem, Manetta and Lotta.

HATS.

Sensation, Rolled, Carlotta, Flirt, Berlin All Right, Diamond, English Roll, Turban, &c., fully one-third below last week's prices.

Full lines of Misses', Children's, Infants' and Ladies' Hats, in Velvet, Plush, Beaver, Satin, Opera Cloth and Felts. Every desirable color and shade.

Also, Boys' hats and bonnet frames cheap.

EDW'D RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts. Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

you can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Cheapest line of Satins, Black and Colored Silk Velvets in this City.

Examine our Velvet, Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats; it will pay you.

Mark the address. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Cars pass the store every five minutes from corner of Grand and Broadway.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S. No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

SEAMLESS KID GLOVES.

Just received these favorite and celebrated gloves in all the new Fall shades; also Jouvin's kids, and every variety in gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

A CARD.—WE BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATtention to our immense and most elegant stock of MOURNING GOODS, far surpassing anything ever before offered, as the greater part has been bought for cash at an immense sacrifice during the late great depression in business, many lots are much below the cost of importation. The stock consists in part of English Bombazines, French Bombazines, Empress Cloths and Bismarck Cloths, 6-4 Delaines, Tamise Cloths, Canton Cloths, Parisienne Cloths, Crape Cloths from 40 inches to 74 inches wide, Biarritz and Colorado Cloths, Belgique Poplins, Gros Grain Alpacas, Pure Mohair Alpacas from 50c. to $1, Irish Poplins very low, French Poplins equally so, Black Gros Grain Silks from $1 to $4 inches wide, real bargains.

Also an immense variety of desirable SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS; some lots at just half price. COMPETITION CHALLENGED!

N. B.—Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls and Dressmaking at greatly reduced rates.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.

MME. RALLINGS WILL OPEN AN ELEgant assortment of French Dresses, Jackets, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at her new establishment, No. 779 Broadway.

Dress-making in all its branches.

MILLINERY.

MRS. BARTON'S (NO. 380 CANAL-ST.) PARISIAN BONNETS present unusual attraction, as also those of her manufacture made in this City, which, for richness of material and exquisite taste displayed, defy competition.

Mrs. B. will be pleased to see the ladies of New-York and vicinity, and submit to their judgment and inspection her varied assortment of Millinery.

N. B.—Country Milliners supplied.

MME. CARTER WILL OPEN AT NO. 5 Brevoort-place, on Thursday next, her Paris novelties, consisting of elegant designs in rich opera and velvet bonnets. Also, rich point and Chantilly laces of every style.

MME. RALLINGS WILL OPEN AN ELEGANT assortment of French dresses, suits, jackets, &c., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at her new establishment, No. 779 Broadway. Dressmaking in all its branches.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, corner 19th-st., have a large assortment of French Bonnets and round Hats of the latest styles for the Fall and Winter.

PARIS MILLINERY—MADAME FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris, and resumed the Millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette Place.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER styles Parisian millinery, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 838 Broadway, near 13th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.

$25,000 to $30,000 cash capital from a party as active or special partner, by two business men of unquestioned business ability, integrity and character.

If an active partner, we want a man of business capacity and willing to work.

If a special partner, we want a capitalist who is a man of honor and can appreciate a business proposition, and has faith in business enterprises of merit.

We have the business already in hand that will return immense profits, and we only need more capital to insure great success.

Should like to make arrangements for three years, and will treat liberally for the money needed, as to insure against loss and guarantee large returns.

The best of references given and required.

Address L. M. & O. P., Box No. 145 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL, situate in William-st., between Van Brunt and Conover sts., South Brooklyn, containing seven full sets of the most improved machinery. Apply to the undersigned, at the factory, or to JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN, No. 155 Broadway, New-York. Parties will be accompanied to the property every Tuesday and Friday from 11 to 3 o'clock. JOHN GEORGE PERZEL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone houses, with French roofs, finished with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room. The plumbing work of these houses is done with Colwell, Shaw & Willard's patent tin-lined pipe, finished complete with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 420 and 422 Lexington-av., near 46th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet by 107 feet, between Delancey and Rivington: four 3-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of R. W. PATRICK, No. 65 Murray-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.—FOR SALE, the extra wide and elegant four-story house No. 283 5th-av., northeast corner 27th-st., with extra lot and stable in the rear. The house is 26 by 70 feet, well arranged and in perfect order throughout. Immediate possession given. For permits and full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FIRST-class brown-stone house in 8th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 25 feet wide, by the ordinary depth, with an extended back building. The house is very substantially constructed, and is in every way one of the most desirable residences in this City. For permits to view apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 22.8x60 and 98.9, built in the best manner, and handsomely finished, on West 33d-st.; $29,000; possession. EDMOND H. MARTINE, No. 536 6th-av., corner 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV.—MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE—The large and valuable plot of ground southeast corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., being 128 feet 9 inches front on 5th-av. and 100 feet deep. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—GENTEEL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop stone front houses; hot and cold water, gas heater, &c. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, furnished or unfurnished; in elegant and perfect order; all modern improvements; immediate possession: fronting Carroll Park; unsurpassed location; terms very reasonable. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 295 Court-st., Brooklyn, or of W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO NEW first-class brown stone houses in Gates-av., near Washington-av.; houses 3 stories, basement and sub-cellar, and have all modern improvements; plate glass windows, &c. Terms easy. Apply to owner, A. B. ENGLAND, No. 67 Gates-av.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Brooklyn; first-class neighborhood; high ground; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Possession immediately. Price $10,000. Address J. R. WHITNEY, No. 29 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 26 Pine-st.,

Would call attention to their descriptive list, issued the 1st of September.

CHERRY HILL,

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.

HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,

and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Metuchen, New-Jersey, only one hour from Jersey City, and three minutes from the depot. CORNER LOT of about TWO ACRES, thoroughly fruited and shaded, and in fine order. The house contains 15 rooms; frame of white oak; filled in with brick. A new and first-rate brick furnace in the cellar renders the house a perfectly comfortable Winter residence. The location is high, dry, and perfectly healthy. The railway facilities are very ample; commutation $70 per year. For further particulars apply to PETTIT & FRAZEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 171 Broadway, or to the owner, HENRY C. HARDY, at No. 18 New-st., or on the premises. Parties desiring to see the property (which will be sold entire or divided to suit buyers) before the day of sale, can go out on the 4 P. M. train (via Cortlandt-st. Ferry) and return at 7 P. M. On the day of sale they can leave at 7 or 10 A. M., or 1 P. M., and arrive in full time to inspect the premises before the sale begins. The sale of furniture will begin at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, at Morristown, 1½ miles from depot, a country seat of 3 or more acres, with an abundance of fruit and shade; excellent garden, fine lawn; house of 10 rooms; carriage, ice and gardener's houses, all in good order; possession at once. SAM'L EDDY, on premises, or No. 191 Broadway, Brooklyn Insurance Company.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SNUG house; 10 well-arranged rooms; barn; 1½ acres ground, prettily laid out; 15 minutes' walk from depot at Hackensack, N. J.; healthy; time from New-York to house, 1¼ hours; price, $8,000, or furnished, $10,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT COUNtry seat, worth $40,000, for $30,000. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED IN exchange for a first-class brick house in Brooklyn, worth $11,000. Not less than one acre, within one hour of City, near depot, churches, &c.; New-Jersey preferred. Address STARR, Box No. 3,445 New-York.

40 LOTS WANTED—IN ONE PLOT, OR about that number, for improvement in this City, on the North River, between 14th and 34th sts. Address Box No. 1,470 Post-office, with price and particulars.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FULL size; everything first-class; modern; brown-stone; beautiful garden; stable, if desired; one of the most delightful and convenient places in Brooklyn. A. G. TORREY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 25 East 14th-st., for business or to let, furnished, to a private family. Apply on the premises to GEO. T. ELLIOT, or to HOMER MORGAN, & E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, WITH IMMEDIate possession, a double two-story, basement and attic house, in complete order; near the depot; rent low. KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 89 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, ON Remsen-st., between Hicks-st. and the Heights, a three-story brown-stone dwelling. For particulars apply to CROWELL HADDEN, No. 66 Reade-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A HANDSOME RESIdence at Montclair, New-Jersey, with horse, carriage, cow, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FACTORY ROOMS AND POWER TO let, at Passaic, N. J., on the Erie Railroad, within ten miles from New-York. Apply to PHINEAS POTTER, No. 39 Platt-st.

TO LET—PART OF FIRST LOFT AND OFFICE, No. 52 Leonard-st. Apply on the premises.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN EAST 13TH-st. to let. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR first-class parties; gentleman, wife and daughter; three rooms communicating, where there would be no objection to slight cookery, or one entire floor; up town preferred; terms not to exceed $35 per month; full particulars requested. Address H. P. N., Box No. 144 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BETWEEN 23d and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs., for six months from 1st October; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address T., Box No. 480 Post-office.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE recovery of the body of DANIEL NOLAN, who was drowned in the Hudson River, opposite Cornwall, Sept. 8. Had on the body at the time, striped pants of brown and cream color, white vest and dark coat. Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received by his wife, No. 14 Jone -st. Cornwall and Newburgh papers please copy.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c. No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE PROPRIETORS AND CLERKS of Grocery and Tea Stores are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting, at Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 8 o'clock, to organize an Early Closing Association.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas.

It has received its patronage for a quarter of a century from the best families of New-York and vicinity, is now in successful operation and has room to admit additional pupils.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Theory Classes now forming. Terms $15 per quarter.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE. Classical, Commercial, Primary, French. Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY, ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE. This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school. H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, At No. 907 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 116 West 42d-st., New-York.

MISS RANNEY'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time. JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 57 West 39th-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 20 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 696 6th-av., near 40th-st. Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts' Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL) No. 57 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¼ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for free use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

MR. ALBERT W. BERG INFORMS his pupils and patrons that he has returned from Europe, and is prepared to resume his lessons. Address care WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 33 West 46th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 39 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 26.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST., will reopen Sept. 11.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. P. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 237 AND 239 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. D., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK, FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.

Prof. TH. DE LOUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.

Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.

Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Idlewild, Moodna Post-office, Orange Co., N. Y. Terms, $400 per annum.

S. B. MILLS, PIANIST,

Will arrive on or about the 1st of October, when he will be happy to receive pupils wishing the most thorough instruction in every style of piano-forte playing. Mr. MILLS will also form classes for the study of all classical works after the manner of the great European Conservatories. Apply at STEINWAY & SONS' warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 15 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MRS. ARTOIS' English and French School for young ladies, No. 131 West 36th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

TAGHCONIC INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Berkshire County, Mass.—ALBERT TOLMAN, A. M., Principal.—The Principal, three years tutor in Amherst College, and four years teacher in Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., has had charge of this Select Family School for Boys, for the last twelve years. The twenty-fifth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 7; the Principal will remain at the residence of E. L. Childs, Dentist, No. 189 President-st., Brooklyn, until Tuesday, Oct. 1; reference can be given to numerous patrons and friends in New-York and Brooklyn.

MASON & THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 129 5th-av., New-York.

Classes are now formed for children, beginners and advanced pupils.

Also, Evening Classes in all branches.

The popular Evening Elementary, Choral and Orchestral Classes will commence the first week in October. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MASON. THEODORE THOMAS

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 19 at No. 102 Remsen-st., Misses HARRISON & KANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 260 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

A LATE MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford, previously a graduate of Harvard College, will receive private pupils and prepare them for the American or English Universities. Address OXFORD, Box No. 172 Times Office.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application. MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 262 Clinton-st.—Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on Sept. 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS K. B. CLARK'S SCHOOL FOR young children, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., reopened on the 16th of September.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 332 West 29th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 79 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 19.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten lessons at No. 42 East 14th-st., by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 638 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 39th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,189 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 105 East 38th-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS FARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 252 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

BERNARD-FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 35, 37, 39 and 41 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD, SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Spear,
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John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. H. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Trigg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck	H. C. Van Vorst,
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Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $360 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 8 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 224 East 18th-st., Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION AS nursery governess or upper maid, to take the entire charge of three or four young children; must be a Protestant; one with some experience preferred. Apply with reference, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

A LADY FRENCH TEACHER WHO IS teaching, since several years in this City, different branches of French education, wishes to get pupils for the afternoon; very respectable references given. Address, for a week, M. B., care of Miss Farge, No. 13 Waverley-place.

AS TEACHER—AN AMERICAN LADY (OF French descent) who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement in a private family as resident or visiting governess; would be willing to travel abroad. Address Y. Z., No. 77 5th-av.; can be seen between the hours of 11 and 1.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French, (spoken,) Latin and English, desires engagements to attend pupils at their residences. Highest references given. Address Miss NORMAN, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER a situation in a school or as visiting governess; is competent to teach French, German, English branches and music; the highest references given. Address for one week No. 142 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLLEGE GRADUATE, A student in Union Theological Seminary, a situation as a private tutor; best of recommendations given. Address Room No. 44, No. 9 University-place, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH many years' experience, the position of matron in a boarding school. Call at Ladies' Christian Home, No. 328 East 14th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a neatly furnished room, with all the conveniences of a home, in a pleasant and convenient location on the west side, with or without board (without preferred) in a small private family, with no boarders; terms moderate; from such, a note directed to J. WINANS, Box No. 126 Times Office, stating when and where he could be seen, will receive immediate attention.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH first-class board, two large pleasant rooms, newly furnished; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen; no children taken; also a hall room; references required; good table and home comforts. Apply at No. 126 9th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A room (with fire-place) and board; with an English family preferred; terms not to exceed $15 per week, including fire in the evening. Address P. H. J., Box No. 133 Times Office.

5TH-AV., (NO. 299,) CORNER 31ST-ST.—An elegant suite of rooms on the first floor, newly and richly furnished; also, the third floor entire, a very beautiful and commodious suite of rooms, suitable for a family; both with private table. Apply as above.

NO. 28 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Suites of rooms elegantly furnished, consisting of entire second floor; four rooms, bath, &c., with board; private table if desired; also parlor and bedroom on third floor. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. D. A. ROBINSON.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, in a respectable private family, where there are few or no other boarders taken; best of references given. Address J. B., No. 288 Greenwich-st.

HANDSOME ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen with board, or private table if preferred. Apply at No. 50 East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, a newly-furnished room on Stuyvesant-square; references exchanged. Address K. L. M., Station D.

TO LET—WITH PRIVATE TABLES, TWO elegantly and richly furnished floors: house and appointments strictly first-class. No. 55 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; servants and children not taken; references required.

A SMALL FAMILY LIVING NEAR Union-square will let their parlors, handsomely furnished, with board or private table; house first class; location excellent. Address V. E. D., Station D.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF MAKING arrangements for the Fall and Winter, can secure pleasant rooms, with board, by applying at No. 214 West 14th-st.

A LARGE EXTENSION-ROOM ON FIRST floor, furnished, (including piano,) to let, with board; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 125 (old number) East 17th-st.

FURNISHED THIRD STORY BACK room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH-ST., NEAR STUYVEsant Park—A handsome suite of rooms; also several large and small rooms, furnished, to let with board; references.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—SECOND-STORY room, well furnished, to let to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private.

NO. 85 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms with board, five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, at No. 109 East 16th-st., third door east of 4th-av. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments in a private family. Terms $3 per week. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY MAY be obtained by applying at No. 40 East 31st-st.; also, a physician's office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, at the first-class house No. 48 West 15th-st.; unexceptionable reference required.

SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, WITH private table only; every accommodation; other rooms for families. No. 8 University-place.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained at No. 21 Vandam-st. References exchanged.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen only at No. 28 West 29th-st.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
ERIN, HALL ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 19
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK ..... Sept. 7
ETNA ..... Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
ETNA ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$90
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF WASHINGTON, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
RATES OF PASSAGE.—First cabin, $100; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA ..... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO ..... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON ..... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO ..... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON ..... C. H. Townsend ... Saturday, Dec. 21
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
MALTA ..... Sept. 21
HECLA ..... Sept. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ..... $80 Gold.
Steerage ..... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT ..... BOCANDE ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
PEREIRE ..... DUCHESNE ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS ..... SURMONT ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE ..... LEMARIE ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamship BALTIC, Capt. G. W. Bearns, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 12 M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York: first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $45, gold.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $[illegible]; 2d cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $70, gold.
The ATLANTIC will follow on Oct. 26.
For freight, passage, [illegible] apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS ..... SATURDAY ..... Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... SATURDAY ..... Oct. 19
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 3.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $365 for first class, and $[illegible] to $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special attention given to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Oct. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
Oct. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from THURSDAY, 26th, A. M., until MONDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 3.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS VIA SAVANNAH, GA.
Goods destined for the interior of Georgia, and also Florida, shipped by the Black Star Independent Line, consigned to the Railroad agents, or Octavus Cohen & Co., in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.
R. LOWDEN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
Freight 10c. per cubic foot.
First Cabin passage $15, with splendid accommodations.
The fast and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, J. LIMEBURNER, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Messrs. RAVENEL & CO., Agents of this line at Charleston, will forward all goods for the interior and Florida free of charge. To insure immediate dispatch, mark the goods "Care R. & Co."

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 3,
from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 13 Broadway.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Oct. 5, 1867.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st. and No. 211½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leave Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 89	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 84	North Adams	3 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 309 West-st., or on board.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 18, 6½ A. M.
Wednes., Sept. 18, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Sept. 25, 12 M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 9½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 6 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 6½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 7 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE).—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:20 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:20, 5:25, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:20 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. GREAT BARGAINS.
I have on consignment from best carriage manufacturers about one hundred different styles carriages that must be sold. Dealers and others will find it to their advantage to call; 300 others that will be offered
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES, AT CALVIN WITTY'S CARRIAGE DEPOT, NO. 638 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, dark bays, long tails and manes, six years old, near 16 hands high, very stylish, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle. Price, $1,500. Also a light dog cart, made by Wood Brothers, together with a double harness; Price, $600. Also, a single harness, saddle and bridle, &c., the property of a private gentleman. Apply at MASON & CO.'S, Livery Stable, corner Broadway and 29th-st., or to ED. BINSSE, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A LONG TAILED BAY MARE, 15 hands high, very gentle, and a free goer. A splendid animal for ladies' riding. Apply at THOS. JACKSON'S livery stable, Atlantic-av., near Classon-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BLACK horse, 7 years old, bought on a farm, phaeton and harness; all first class and warranted; suitable for physicians, business or Park; sold separately or together. Inquire of Rev. L. S. WEED, No. 128 Allen-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
RISTORI TO-NIGHT AS ELIZABETH.
Director ..... J. GRAU
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
will inaugurate the season of 1867-68 at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, SEPT. 24,
in her great role of ELIZABETH, Queen of England, which will be produced with the same new scenery, lately imported from Paris, and grand mise en scene, as last evening in New-York.
SIGNOR BOZZO as Essex (his first appearance in Brooklyn.)
General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle 75 cents.
Seats can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and in New-York at Nos. 112, 114, and 701 Broadway.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—ELIZABETH.
TO-MORROW—ELIZABETH.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... J. GRAU
Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering's, No. 652, Macoy's, stationer, No. 112 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 25,
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, which will be produced with new scenery, imported from Paris, and grand mise en scene.
SIGNOR BOZZO in the role of Essex.
In preparation MYRRHA and SŒUR TERESA.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of Giacometti's celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
The regular Ristori nights in New-York will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and Saturday Matinee.
EVERY TUESDAY—RISTORI IN BROOKLYN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES, Lessee. G. L. FOX, Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE, Business Manager.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
THIRD WEEK OF MR. J. JEFFERSON.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON
RIP VAN WINKLE.
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF ART KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.
SATURDAY—Beginning 1½, closing 4 P. M.
THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE.
In splendid preparation the Shakesperean Spectacle
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN ..... Lessee and Director
SEASON OF OPERA BOUFFE.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce to the public that he has engaged a Company of Parisian Artists to appear in the above specialty of French Comic Opera, and that he has perfected all his arrangements for its production in this City, in the most complete manner possible, comprising a beautiful wardrobe, by Nonnon, of the Grand Opera House, Paris; new and appropriate scenery, by Mr. George Evans. A large and efficient orchestra, under the leadership of Mons. Lefevre; as also a full and experienced chorus. The initial performance will be OFFENBACH'S opera, in three acts, of
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
Which will be presented with the following cast:
The Grand Duchess ..... Mlle. LUCILLE TOSTEE
Frits ..... Mons. Guffroy
General Boum ..... Mons. Duchesne
Prince Paul ..... Mons. Leduc
Baron Grog ..... Mons. Valter
Baron Puck ..... Mons. Lagriffoul
Nepomuc ..... Mons. Monier
Wanda ..... Mlle. de Felcourt
Other characters by the company.
Nights for Opera Bouffe every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8, precisely.
Prices—Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; balcony boxes, (according to location,) $8 to $10; proscenium boxes, (according to location,) $10 to $15; gallery, 50 cents.
Omnibuses to convey visitors, free of charge, to the French opera will start from corner of Broadway and 14th-st. every five minutes between 7 and 9 P. M., returning from the theatre after the performance.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
The only authorized and correct edition of the beautiful songs, "My Father's Sword," price 50 cents; and "Oh Let Him Know," price 50 cents, have just been published by WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory Classes now forming.
Terms $15 per quarter.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera and theatres can always be had at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Reading-room, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY, No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 19, 1867.
The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredge-boats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.
The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.
During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.
The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.
Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.
No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.
Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.
Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.
Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.
Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.
A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.
The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.
Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.
M. D. McALESTER, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers, In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

4 B flat Clarionets.	3 B flat Cornets.
3 E flat Altos.	2 E flat Tubas.
3 B flat Tenors.	1 Bass Drum.
1 Baritone.	1 Snare Drum.
1 B flat Bass.	1 pair Cymbals.
3 E flat Cornets.	

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose intended.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.
Further information may be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Musical Instruments."
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-General, and Quartermaster U. S. A.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY
PARMELE BROTHERS
IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.
Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

COKE $3 PER CHALDRON—DELIVERED immediately to families, manufactories, hotels, &c. MANHATTAN GAS WORKS, 14th-st. and Avenue C. J. SMITH.

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
NO. 42 ANN AND NO. 119 FULTON STREETS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
MAX MARETZEK ..... Director
ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 24, at 8.
BELLINI'S
I PURITANI,
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA.
(Her first appearance this season.)
BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
ANASTASI, &c.
(His first appearance this season.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
OTHELLO,
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
BELLINI, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI,
E. PANCANI,
(His first appearance.)
THURSDAY, OPENING NIGHT IN BROOKLYN,
DON GIOVANNI.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, at 8.
ROSSINI'S
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
AND A NEW BALLET.
SIGRA. ANGELA PERALTA,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
BARAGLI, BARILI,
P. MEDINI,
(His first appearance in America.)
Mlle. MARIE BAND,
Mr. C. MARVIG, and others,
(Their first appearance.)
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE AT 1.
LAST TIME OF DON GIOVANNI.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets and Reserved Seats for any of the above-named performances can be had at the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up-town) music-store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and, down town, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
UNDER THE

GAS-LIGHT
Daly's greatly successful drama enters its SEVENTH WEEK to increasing audiences.
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION!
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT!
THE PIER AND RIVER SCENE BY STARLIGHT!
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Free list positively suspended.
Wednesday evening, Benefit of Rose Eytinge.
Seats may be secured now.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
GEMS OF THIS OPERA AND LIBRETTOS, FOR SALE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.
OPERA NIGHTS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE GREAT GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,
will make her appearance at the above Theatre with an entirely new troupe of the most excellent artists from Germany, especially engaged for her, under the direction of
MAX MARETZEK.
Particulars in future advertisements.

NOW OPEN!
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
GRAND EXHIBITION
of National Industrial Products.
Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

"LOOK IN" AT NO. 389 BROADWAY.
See heads of the good and the bad, the high and the low, virtuous and vicious, educated and ignorant, MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY, always Open and Free.
Examinations of ladies and gentlemen, with full written Charts of Character, daily. Ladies in attendance.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at Mineola, L. I., Sept. 25, 26, 27.
Premiums to all articles connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts and Household Industry. Entries made and space secured by addressing
JOHN HAROLD, Secretary, Mineola, L. I.

CHORUS CLASSES NOW FORMING, to meet at the halls of the New-York Conservatory of Music, No. 82 5th-av. Terms $5 per quarter. Applications to be made at the office of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway.

FREE ELEMENTARY CLASSES. Designed especially for those pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 820 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
SUPERB STATUES
IN ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTER.
Magnificent busts and vases, alabaster and agate drawing-room ornaments; large mosaic tables, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (24th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., the above superb goods, which have just arrived, the importation of Mr. T. Bessi, consisting in part of a large Venus, on pedestal, the finest one of the kind imported to this country; Shakespeare and Milton, Apollo, Petrarch, Hebe, Tasso, Dante, Bacchus and many others; also a large and beautiful assortment, in great variety, of Etruscan, Roman, Hebe, Gothic, Egyptian, Florentine, Greek and other vases; also a large assortment of ornaments for the decoration of libraries, saloons, passages, &c.—all of the above with pedestals; superb mosaic tables, large and small, in different styles; card receivers, agate tazzas, groups of animals, fruits, fish, &c.; very elegant fountains, &c. The above will be on exhibition on MONDAY, the 23d inst., and the particular attention of the public is requested, as the sale is probably the finest of the kind ever offered to the public, and will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues with full description.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, OF PROPERTY NO. 170 MADISON-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of James S. Merriam, Esq., Referee:
MADISON-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two-story and attic high-stoop brick house, No. 170 Madison-st., between Pike-street and Rutgers-slip; house 23.6x45 feet; has gas and water; lot 23.6x100 feet.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several pieces or parcels of improved and unimproved real estate, belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.
Description of property, together with the terms and conditions of sale, may be had upon application at this office, where will be furnished, on and after Oct. 14, 1867, maps of the property to be sold.
Warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 16, 1867.

FIFTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon,
75,000 TONS
of FRESH MINED COAL FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during October, 1867.
Also, at same time,
10,000 TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
250 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
Landing ex bark *Ottawa*, from Malaga.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY IN TARRYTOWN AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of the heirs of Jacob Requa, deceased,) a valuable plot of land situate on Water-st., in the village of Tarrytown, on the North River, together with a fine dock with a good depth of water and an extensive water right. On the premises is a two-story and attic frame house, 28x30, and a frame storehouse, 18x57 feet. This property is located within a few yards of the railroad depot, and has a frontage on Water-st. of 81 feet, and a depth to the end of the pier of 700 feet. It is desirably located for either manufacturing or commercial purposes.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.
G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.
Dated Sept. 20, 1867.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:
Three rosewood pianos.
Black-walnut parlor reed organ.
Two fine tool chests.
Twenty-five Brussels and velvet carpets.
Together with a general assortment of household furniture, &c.

A. D. CORNWELL, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY No. 1 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., will be sold without reserve at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon. For further particulars apply to Auctioneer's Office, No. 69 Maiden-lane, New-York, or No. 44 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E.D.

JOSEPH BECKMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 10½ A. M., at No. 25 12th-st., near 3d-av., Brooklyn, rosewood, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, engravings, books, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dinner set, kitchen utensils, &c.

JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at private stable No. 98 Grand-st., all the stock of horses, carriages, harness and stable utensils. Sale positive.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the beautiful Domestic Drama of the
BLACKSMITH'S WIFE;
OR,
THE LOST CHILD.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS ... LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT.
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, SEPT. 30,
will be produced a dramatization, by M. Levick, Esq., of the sensation story,
PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... W. WHEATLEY
DOORS OPEN 7¼; BEGINS AT 7¾.
SECOND YEAR OF THE BLACK CROOK.
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, NEW COSTUMES AND MUSIC,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE,
and the GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE and Museum, corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Manager and Director ..... Mr. John De Pol
Mr. DE POL begs to announce to the public of New-York that the opening of the above establishment will take place
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1867,
on which occasion he will have the honor to present the grand Spectacular Féerie in 4 acts and 21 tableaux, entitled the
DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH,
written expressly for this theatre by Mr. Arthur Cuvas Armengol, and which will be produced in a manner never before attempted in America, nor surpassed in Europe.
The scenery, painted by the renowned artists Messrs. Calyo & Sons, the costumes, armor, properties, and mechanical effects, all made from original designs, and imported from Paris at a cost of $75,000, will outvie in splendor anything yet presented to the American public.
Mr. de Pol has secured the services of
Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACHI,
the now reigning star of the Terpsichorean Art in Europe, whose arrival is daily expected. In addition to whom the following premier danseuses will have the honor of making their first appearance on the opening night:
ELISA BLASINA, of the Milan theatres.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, of the Berlin and Hamburg theatres.
ERMESILDA DIANI, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
EUGENIE LUPO, of the Turin Theatre.
AURELIA RICOI, of the Brusselles Theatre.
CATRINA CORRADINE, from the Paris theatres, and
Mons. GIOVANNI LUPO, first dancer of the Bordeaux Theatre, and a numerous and talented corps of coryphees, figurantes, &c., &c., under the direction of the world-renowned maitre de ballet
Mons. DOMENICO RONZANI.
In calling attention to the names of these artists, M. de Pol would state that each one of the above has been chosen from among the first dancers in Europe, and not culled from the front ranks of coryphees and foisted on the public to a position they are not entitled to. Each artist in this company will be placed in the rank their talent and reputation fit them for and assume only the same position they have attained in the different European cities where they have just concluded engagements.
The dramatic company will comprise, among other first-class artists,
Mr. ROBERT McWADE
(his first appearance in New-York,)
Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS, Mr. M. C. DALY,
Mr. E. MORTIMER, Mr. D. W. MILLER,
Mr. J. H. PHILLIPS, Mr. J. THOMPSON,
Mr. S. B. DUFFIELD,
Miss FANNY STOCQUELER,
Miss FANNY REEVES, Miss EMMA SOMERS,
Miss ADA MEYERS, &c., &c.
A full and complete orchestra, under the experienced baton of
Mons. A. PREDIGAM,
will perform the new and original music arranged expressly for this piece.
Notwithstanding the enormous expenditures incurred in presenting this grand Terpsichorean Spectacle, Mr. De Pol has determined to adopt the following popular tariffs of admission:
Orchestra Chairs $1 50
Parquet Circle 1 00
Balcony Chairs 1 50
Balcony Circle 1 00
Dress Circle Chairs 1 00
General Admission and Dress Circle 75
Family Circle 50
Proscenium Boxes ..... $8 00 and 10 00
The box offices for sale of secured seats (for three days in advance) will be opened on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, 1867, at 9 o'clock, at the Opera House, corner Broadway and 31st-st.; at the ticket office at Chickering & Sons' Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.
Fourth week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the FORRESTIAN BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7¼. Admission 75 cents.

OPENING OF STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1867.
L. F. HARRISON ..... Director.
First appearance in twenty years in America of the GREAT PIANIST,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
First appearance since her return to the United States of
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON,
The favorite Contralto.
Second appearance of the celebrated violinist,
MR. CARL ROSA,
together with
MR. G. W. COLBY
AND
MR. THEO. THOMAS,
AND HIS
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
In an entire Original Programme.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Pond's music-stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; ticket office 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS
have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
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WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

MME. W. VINCENT WALLACE RESPECTFULLY begs to inform her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and is now prepared to arrange with pupils for musical instruction. Address as above, care of Messrs. Steinway & Son, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

A LADY WILL SACRIFICE A MAGNIFICENT rosewood piano-forte, original price $625, for less than half; carved legs; overstrung bass; celebrated makers; has manufacturer's bill of sale and warrantee. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—$280 ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave pianoforte, cost $450, nearly new, modern improvements, carved legs, round corners, overstrung bass, sweet and powerful tone, in perfect order, fully warranted. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s and T. S. Berry & Co.'s Pianos; some fine second-hand pianos at low prices; new pianos to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY & Co., No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS, NO. 40 Downing-st., offers for sale three superior-toned organs, of 12 and 16 stops, pedal bass; two second-hand, of 4 and 12 stops.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $10 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

$50 TO $600—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand Piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—15 SECOND-HAND PIANO-fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that this theatre will REOPEN for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1867
During the recess the building has been cleansed, renovated and
DECORATED THROUGHOUT.
THE COMPANY
will include all the well-known and favorite names, with others that appear for the first time on the bills of this Theatre, and will comprise the following artistes:
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. CASHIN,
Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. B. DURAND,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, (first appearance at this Theatre;) Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. A. W. YOUNG,
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGOLD,
Mr. J. B. POLK, (first appearance in this Theatre;) Mr. J. S. WRIGHT, Mr. C. ROCKWELL, Mr. J. W. LEONARD,
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. T. WARD,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. CURRAN,
Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. C. SHERMAN,
AND
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Miss MARY GANNON, Miss KATE RANOE, (from the principal London theatres; her first appearance in America;)
Miss CLARA JENNINGS,
Mrs. VERNON,
Miss ANNIE WARD,
Mrs. W. WINTER, Miss FANNY GREEN,
Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss MARY BARRETT,
Miss CARMAN, Miss JENNIE DAY,
Miss HOMER, Miss T. TIMONY,
Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss MONALL.
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
The manager has much pleasure in announcing that the musical department, consisting of artistes of acknowledged ability, will be under the direction of
Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1867,
will be presented an original comic drama, in two acts, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Jeremy Crow, a Devonshire farmer ..... Mr. John Gilbert
Ashley Merton, Esq., of the Hall ..... Mr. B. T. Ringold
Jasper Pidgeon, a village carpenter ..... Mr. A. W. Young
Roland Pidgeon, (first appearance) his brother ..... Mr. J. B. Polk
Eytem, an Exeter Solicitor ..... Mr. J. W. Leonard
Margaret, } Daughters of ..... { Miss Clara Jennings
Cornelia, } Farmer Crow ..... { Mrs. W. Winter
Mrs. Netweld, of the Grange, a widow ..... Miss Annie Ward
ACT I.
Interior of Crow's Farmhouse, by H. Isherwood.
ACT II.
Exterior and Garden of Crow's House, by R. H. Halley, Scenic artist from the principal London theatres.
In Act II. will be realized
CALDERON'S PICTURE OF "BROKEN VOWS."
During the evening the orchestra will perform the following music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker:
NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE ON POPULAR AIRS, with solos for Flute, Oboe, Clarionette, Cornet, Bells, &c., &c., also, introducing for the first time in any theatre, the new musical instrument, called the Zither.
New Waltz, "The One I Love Best."
Cornet Solo, with echoes, dedicated to the lady patrons of Wallack's Theatre. Each lady, on the opening night, will be presented with a copy.
NEW OVERTURE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled
THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
THE ARGUMENT.
Who has not heard the touching and truthful history of Black-Eyed Susan? How that her husband, Sweet William, did sail away over the big sea; how one Hatchett, a Smuggler, did try to win her love; how no money came in while everything else went out; and how her wicked uncle and landlord, Doggrass, did threaten to turn Susan and William's poor old mother into the street; how Hatchett did then come to the rescue with money, and did pay her rent for her, hoping, by that means, to induce her to believe in William's death and marry the smuggler.
How William arrived, and how Capt. Crosstree did incontinently fall in love with Susan and did get intoxicated; how the liquor did prevail over his better reason, and how he became rude and disrespectful; how William did knock him down in consequence, and how the young sailor was tried and condemned by court-martial for striking his officer; how an unexpected circumstance did rescue him. All this will be melodiously and truthfully set forth on this occasion.
William (the Bill of the play) ..... Miss Kate Ranoe (from the principal London theatres—her first appearance in America.)
Captain Crosstree ..... Mr. Mark Smith (who would have had a very long part if he hadn't been cut down in the third scene.)
Doggrass (Susan's uncle) ..... Mr. George Holland
Hatchett (a Deal Smuggler) ..... Mr. G. F. Browne
Raker (an I-deal Smuggler) ..... Miss Mary Barrett
Gnatbrain ..... Miss Mary Scott
(Gardener and Waiter at the Admiral Benbow Tavern.)
Shaun O'Ploughshare (an Irish Postman) ..... J. C. Williamson
Lord High Admiral ..... Mr. J. W. Leonard
Admiral of the Blue ..... Mr. T. Ward
Admiral of the Yellow ..... Mr. J. Curran
Admiral of the White ..... Mr. B. Durand
Admiral of the Black ..... Mr. C. Sherman
Telegraph Clerk ..... Mr. E. Cashin
Black-Eyed Susan ..... Miss Mary Gannon (who has accepted a bill which she hopes the public will indorse.)
Dame Hatly ... (William's Mother) ..... Mr. A. W. Young
Dolly Mayflower ..... Miss Fanny Green
This edition will be illustrated with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY by Mr. Henry Hillyard and Mr. John Hillyard, Jr.
Acting Manager ..... Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Stage Director ..... Mr. J. G. HANLEY
Prompter ..... Mr. J. S. WRIGHT
Treasurer ..... Mr. THEODORE MOSS
Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8.
PRICES.
Admission ..... 75 cents.
Reserved Seats in Dress Circle $1
Orchestra Chairs $1 50
Family Circle ..... 30 cents.
Private Boxes, admitting seven persons $10

BROADWAY THEATRE—EDWIN FORREST
THIS EVENING—JACK CADE.
EDWIN FORREST ..... as ..... Jack Cade
Mme. Ponisi, Miss Lillie, Barton Hill and the Company.
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as MACBETH.
SATURDAY—Benefit of JAS. W. COLLIER.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.
The opening Matinee of "THE PILGRIM"
having been postponed to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 2½ P. M., the complimentary tickets will be good for that occasion.
The entertainment will positively be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
BAIN, PHILLIPS & MAYNORD, Proprietors.

THE SCANDINAVIAN FAIR AND FESTIVAL, and exhibition of statuary by Thorwaldsen, for the benefit of the suffering Danish Slesvigers, is now open at the New-York Assembly Rooms, Broadway and 28th-st., from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st.—Classes in Caridocy will commence Wednesday, Oct. 16.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DANCING

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
LADIES' CLASS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS', WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CIRCULARS AT THE ACADEMY.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway. E. FERRERO respectfully announces that, after an absence of 6 years, he resumes the management of Ferrero's Academy, in connection with Mme. Dubreul. Open for instructions Saturday, Oct. 5, at 4 P. M. Circulars at the Academy.

C. H. RIVER'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 10. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

THE TURF.

A PURSE OF $1,000; MILE HEATS, 3 in 5, in harness, to come off on Fashion Track MONDAY, Sept. 30, closed with the following stars:
Fashion Course, Trotting, MONDAY, Sept. 30, at 2½ P. M.—Purse of $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.
John Crook's br. s. George Wilkes.
Dan Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn.
B. Doble's b. m. Lucy.
A. Patterson's b. g. Mountain Boy (agr. Bingham.)
James McMann's br. g. Bruno.
The above is the most extraordinary field of horses that has ever appeared, and as all five are likely to start, a race of the most intense interest may be looked for.
Boats from James-slip every half hour, from 34th-st. every five minutes, and trains from Hunter's Point at 12½ and 1¼. Police arrangements for the day.
JOHN SIMMONS, Proprietor.

LECTURES.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—REV. ROBT. COLLYER, of Chicago, will lecture before the Liberal Christian Union, at All Souls' Church, 4th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. All are invited.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

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FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

SCHOOL DESKS
Of first quality and new styles.
SUPERIOR PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS
on hand and made to order, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
For cuts and prices, direct to
F. C. BROWNELL, No. 21 John-st., New-York.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING have a small set of very handsome parlor furniture to dispose of. Inquire between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 482 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANTEL GLASS AND gilt frame; very cheap, plate, 78x68; new [illegible] order. Apply to estate of R. MARCH[illegible], No. 349 West 26th-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS.

Letters from Galveston and Houston—The Sufferings of the People—Grateful Acknowledgments and Renewed Appeals for Aid.

The following letters from Galveston and Houston, Texas, were received yesterday in this City:

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14, 1867.
Dr. Elisha Harris, Corresponding Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst., so full of generous sentiments and assurances, was laid before the Directors of the Howard Association, by the President, N. B. YARD, Esq., yesterday. The topics it suggests were duly and most respectfully discussed; and the undersigned were directed to make suitable reply to the same.

The sympathy manifested in the sufferings of our devoted population is specially grateful at such a time; and the more so, let us assure you, as it is sustained and indorsed by the most generous donations of money. These are, indeed, substantial "peace offerings;" and your confident assurance that, like the "cruse of oil," our supply shall not fail while we labor for the relief of the afflicted, finds a grateful response in every heart in Southern Texas. With such a promise before us, we shall not—cannot—cease to labor, however exhausting the efforts, so long as the pestilence may continue its havoc.

Your bold proposition "to remove all the unacclimated to a point of safety," however encouraged by assurance of pecuniary support from the generosity of our distant friends, was deemed wholly impracticable, and for reasons it is due to recite briefly to you, that their force may be appreciated.

1. We know not now any place of safety. The epidemic district may be stated at an area of 200 miles in length, and 125 miles in width, comprising the Gulf front of Texas, at least from Galveston to Corpus Christi; and in latitude, bounded by a line nearly parallel to the Gulf shore, at a distance of more than 100 miles. Millican, on the Brazos, Huntsville, on the Trinity, and Lagrange on the Colorado, are now sadly involved; and no human sagacity can tell how much further interior the virus may be carried, and take the epidemic form. So many persons have fled in all directions from Galveston, Houston and other infected places, that it would appear to be spreading among the rural population. The panic, in fact, is so great wherever cases have been carried, that few who are attacked can obtain the nursing which all experience proves to be indispensable to a recovery from yellow fever. Dead subjects and fetid clothing thus exposed would appear to generate the virus more effectually than the sick living subject. We forbear to theorize upon the mode of generation or distribution of yellow fever virus; but certain it is that the disease is now epidemic in several villages and towns, and that a number of others have had well-marked cases, and are in probable expectancy of epidemic yellow fever. Several already have, and others will appeal to us for aid, which we hope ere long to be able to render.

But certainly there is no place to which to remove our unacclimated; and wherever we might remove them, the disease would be certain to break out among them—out of convenient reach of remedies, nurses, ice and other appliances.

Respecting the duration of the epidemic, we would remark that no cause known to our wisest men can arrest the ravages of the disease, except freezing weather with us; this cannot be expected *till late in November, often not till December*; and on this island, sea-girt as it is, we have often green gardens at Christmas. But all fires expire when the fuel burns out, and our experience has heretofore been that yellow fever runs its course in about fifty or sixty days, by exhausting the material liable to attack; and after its reduction to mere sporadic cases, ceases even before freezing weather. The New-Orleans epidemic of 1853 was an example, the business of the city being resumed early in October, so that strangers came to the city with impunity. Galveston was a little later, but even here many people returned, and strangers came in with safety before freezing weather. It must be stated, however, that there were occasional cases in both cities, wherein the adventurers lost their lives. This but verified what we believe is well and generally understood, that the virus, whatever that may be, can be shut up and retained with increasing intensity for a long time, perhaps several months. Closed rooms and vessels, and unventilated bedding, are understood to be most efficient in preserving the poison.

We confidently expect to be freed from epidemic fever before freezing weather, and for the reasons indicated. But our city and Indianola (especially Galveston) have been the centres from which the fire has spread to all the surrounding country. The appeals are already made to us for aid to those who have been inoculated by us, and we can but respond, to the measure of our ability, to those who are suffering even more in proportion to numbers than we have yet suffered. Navasota, 125 miles distant by rail, has already lost one in five of its remaining population, at least this is the rude estimate. Harrisburgh, forty-five miles in the interior, is desperately scourged. We have been sending nurses to the nearer and more distant points afflicted, venturing to divide the purse so generously supplied by friends at home and abroad. This work we shall have to continue, as you suggest, till cold weather shall come to the rescue of our afflicted population. And with the present dimensions of the epidemic district we can form no approximate estimate of the extent of the labors and expenditures of this Association. We can only say that the assurances of aid from abroad, while we most thankfully accept them, we would say that we shall probably need all, and more than can be supplied to our treasury by Northern and home liberality combined.

In our labors we have made no distinction as to the medical treatment of the patients, but have enjoined upon our nurses the duty of carrying out, to the letter, the instructions of the physicians, and in many instances, a vast number, indeed, we have resorted to the remedies known and practiced by nearly all the physicians alike, in the inception of the disease. We have not attempted to preserve statistics, as to our success, with and without physicians. Generally we call a physician ourselves, when the patient does not, though in many cases he has been too late to alter our treatment, the patient having been either saved or beyond remedies on his arrival. We are not prepared to say whether allopathy, homeopathy, or anapathy has been most successful. Certain it is that *nursing, perpetual vigilance in nursing*, has been absolutely essential to the success of all the methods of treatment. This we have endeavored to supply, and feel gratified and paid continually for any self-sacrifice, by the palpable efficacy of our labors.

This is what is mainly needed in the interior villages, to which we shall, from this time forward, as our purse may enable us, send the trained nurses of the Association, oil, mustard, brandy, (pure brandy,) blankets, undershirts and drawers, champagne and sherry wine—these are our greatest needs. A cask of pure brandy now, to send interior in small bottles as we do, would be a godsend.

However, at your distance, money is the most efficient contribution you can make; and this we can only assure you shall be sacredly applied to the relief of the sick and suffering people in our reach.

With thanks for the manifestation of sympathy by the Sanitary Board of your metropolitan City, as indicated in your letter, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the Galveston Howard Associaciation, most respectfully yours,

C. G. FORSHEY, }
M. F. MOTT, } Committee.

HOUSTON, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1867.
Horace Cone, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I telegraphed you yesterday of the wants and necessities of the Charitable Association in Houston. With fully a thousand persons sick of yellow fever at this time in Houston, and with constant calls from Harrisburgh, Bryan, Brenham, Chappell Hill, Alleton and La Grange, in all of which towns the fever is raging with deadly fatality, you will see that it will require a world of money to carry us through. The Charitable Association of Houston takes the place of the Howard Association in other towns. Mr. THOMAS WHITMARSH is President of it, and Mr. FRITZ MOHL, Secretary, and the majority of our best citizens are active members. The Association has an office with a Registrar and Director on duty all the time, and half a dozen nurses always waiting to be sent. To its untiring and efficient activity we owe the fact, I think, that so many lives are saved in Houston. Not more than one in from fifteen to twenty, or say five to seven per cent. have died so far. But with the rapid increase of the fever this condition of things will not last.

In Navasota over 100 deaths have already occurred, and not half who are attacked recover. Want of intelligent nursing is the main cause. The Charitable Association of this city have now an agent (Mr. W. P. HAMLIN) there with a corps of ten or a dozen good nurses. In Mellican the fever has just broken out, as also in Bryan. What the result will be in these towns cannot yet be told. In Huntsville it rages with mortal effect. Brenham and Chappell Hill both have it, but less fatally. La Grange is terribly afflicted—a number of nurses have been sent there. Letters from there beg for nurses, but more for coffins. Not a carpenter, and hardly a doctor, survives. At Harrisburgh numbers of deaths have occurred, and the people are greatly afflicted, though aid has been sent them from both Houston and Galveston.

You will thus see how heavy the tax is upon us. We have raised considerable money so far, and up to this time the Charitable Association in Houston has derived all its funds from this city and immediate vicinity.

It was hoped that we might carry the epidemic through as usual, without calling for outside help, but we feel inadequate to the task, and while the Association will continue to do all in its power, and its members and the citizens will give to the utmost farthing of their ability, still the whole amount will be but a tithe of what could be well spent in alleviating the prevailing distress.

Of course the sickness is confined to new comers, very many of whom have settled among us from the North since the war. In asking the people of the North to help us we ask them to help us in saving the lives and alleviating the distresses of their friends and brethren. We have at a low estimate 7,000 unacclimated persons in Houston. One-third of them at least must be nursed by the Association at a cost in each case, if properly done, of not less than $20. Counting the aid required for other towns I am satisfied that if $50,000 could be raised for the purpose, every dollar of it would have an appreciable effect in saving life.

I am your friend,
E. H. CUSHING.

DONATIONS.

Messrs. GEO. E. BIDDLE & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the relief of yellow fever patients in Houston and towns in its vicinity, and have placed the same, by telegraph, at the disposal of the Association:

McLean & Stotesbury, $250; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $100; Lathrop, Luddington & Co., $100; Geo. E. Biddle & Co., $100; Charles Congreve & Son, $50; Hoover, Calhoun & Co, $50; Babcock & Co., $50; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, $50; Sherman & Brothers, $25; Benedict, Hall & Co., $25; T. T. Smith & Co., $25; F. B. Betts & Co., $25; Cash, $25; Longstreet, Sedgwick & Co., $25; Fithian & Co., $25; Buckley & Moor., $25; Welles & Bissell, $25; John D. Locke & Co., $20; E. G. Hubbard, $15; W. M. Ackman, $10. Also, per hands of Burtis & French: Classon & Co., $50; Gesor & Paull, $50; Same, Rosevelt & Co., $25; Chichester & Co., $25; Maddock & Steele, $25; Haviland, Merritt & Co., $25; Fletcher Manufacturing Company, $25; S. M. Wise, $25; Lathrop, Cady & Burtis, $25; David Valentine & Co., $25; Haviland, Titus & Co., $20; Leeds, Green & Co., $20; Daniel Titus, $20; Crevaling & Garrison, $20; Thompson & Lyon, $20; James T. Wright, $20; M. A. Hoppeck, $20; Tutts, Tilley & Co., $20; Baws & Dotter, $10; K., K. & Co., $10; Edward Roark & Co., $10; Wm. L. Jones, $10; Jacob B. Murray, $10; Geo. M. Moore, $10; Cash, $10. Total, $1,550. Hitherto remitted, $1,980. Total, $3,530.

THE ALLEGED REVENUE FRAUDS.

The Case of Mr. Callicott and Others Before United States Commissioner Newton—A Motion Made to Try the Cases Separately—Proceedings Adjourned till Wednesday.

The case of the United States Government against T. C. CALLICOTT, JOHN ALLEN, AUGUSTUS DAYTON, ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, J. T. HARDY and LOUIS FENCHER, charged with committing frauds on the Internal Revenue Department, was called up yesterday for examination before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at the court-room in the Commissioner's Building, Brooklyn.

Mr. KEASBY, District-Attorney, for New-Jersey, and Mr. J. G. ALLEN, Assistant District-Attorney for New-York, conducted the proceedings on the part of the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. I. T. Williams, of New-York, and Mr. G. T. Jenks, of Brooklyn, appeared for Mr. Callicott; Mr. Williams for Mr. Allen; Mr. Jenks for Mr. Hardy; Mr. William S. Gill, of Brooklyn, for Messrs. Dayton and Fencher; and Mr. J. B. Erkhest for Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. KEASBY explained that he had been asked, in the absence of Mr. TRACY, to act for the Treasury Department.

Commissioner NEWTON, in opening the proceedings, said that the charges concerning all the parties having grown out of the same transaction the affidavits were included in one warrant.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought that the combined counsel were of the opinion that each charge should be examined separately. Speaking for Mr. CALLICOTT he would say that he believed the charges relating to him had no connection with those referring to the other parties. The counsel did not understand from looking over the affidavits that appeared in the newspapers of Friday that in the case of Mr. HARDY there was no pretended connection with what has been called a conspiracy. He himself did not know anything about Mr. HARDY's case.

Commissioner NEWTON said he would listen to the views of other counsel as to examining the charges jointly or separately.

Mr. KEASBY stated he understood certain affidavits were filed, and that on the charges included in one of those affidavits Mr. CALLICOTT was arrested. He understood, also, that subsequent affidavits were filed which implicated other parties in the same conspiracy, and that on those affidavits other parties were arrested. These men were arrested at different times. The question was, whether or not Mr. CALLICOTT was included as a party to that conspiracy.

Commissioner NEWTON said so far as subsequent affidavits were concerned, he did not suppose they would interfere in any way in the examination of the complaints. Notwithstanding there might be different warrants, there was only one case for him to examine.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked if, in case of his waiving an examination of Mr. CALLICOTT, he could depend upon his case being brought before the October term of the Court.

On being informed he could not so depend, he asked if Judge NELSON was to be present at the October term.

Commissioner NEWTON replied that he did not know. He was informed that Judge NELSON would not be present for the trial of cases.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that Mr. CALLICOTT saw but one object before him which caused him any apprehension concerning his case, and that was delay. He was ready to go on with the case before any jury that could be had, but was afraid there would be procrastination on the part of the Government. If there was anything to postpone the trial, it would be better to have the examination go on at once before the Commissioner. He next would ask if there was anything to prevent the case being brought up on the November term, in case he waived an examination.

Mr. ALLEN said he would make every effort to have the case brought up on the November term.

Mr. WILLIAMS urged that the case was one of much importance to the departments and the public, and assumed it would not be wisdom in the prosecuting officer to delay it.

Mr. KEASBY remarked that he did not wish to be bound by pledges, and did not wish to furnish counsel with any excuse for waiving an examination. He had no desire or wish for the waiving, but was ready and anxious to go on with the proceedings. The case would be reached as early as could be consistently with other business before the Court. It was doubtless right and just that the case of Mr. CALLICOTT should take place at the earliest moment if he so desired, and, knowing the importance of it, he hoped no other case would be allowed to interfere with it.

Mr. WILLIAMS was satisfied with the remarks made by the counsel for the prosecution. He was desirous to remove every impediment out of the way in order to bring the case to trial on the October term, and for the purpose of aiding them he would waive an examination on the part of Mr. CALLICOTT.

Mr. KEASBY stated that the counsel would understand that the waiving by Mr. WILLIAMS did not interfere with the trial of the other parties.

Mr. JENKS not being prepared to proceed yesterday, said he would like time in which he could confer with his client, Mr. HARDY, and would give due notice to the District-Attorney of his readiness to go on with the case.

Counsel for the remaining parties took the same course.

Commissioner NEWTON then adjourned the case till Wednesday, 10 A. M. when decision will be given as to the examination of all the parties jointly or separately.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

A Fire Discovered in a Store and the Proprietor Arrested on Suspicion of Arson—He Commits Suicide in his Cell—Inquest by the Coroner.

At 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer COOK, of the Seventeenth Precinct, discovered a fire in the hat, cap and gentlemen's furnishing store No. 165 Avenue A, when the flames were speedily extinguished, resulting in a damage of about $50. Subsequent examination resulted in the discovery that the flames had originated in a common pine packing-box, standing under the counter of the store, and partially filled with waste paper. The box was charred both within and without, while everything pointed clearly to the fact that an attempt at arson had been made, and, by direction of Sergt. DAVIS, Officers COOK and GOULD, of the Seventeenth Precinct, arrested the proprietor, SAMUEL LAUCHEIMER, a German and 35 years of age, on a charge of having set fire to his premises, upon which he was locked up at the Police Station on the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue.

Fire-Marshal A. E. BAKER was notified, and he arrived at the Station-house at 9:30 A. M., and examined the prisoner. LAUCHEIMER stated that he knew nothing of the fire, until aroused by the alarm, having retired at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. In his possession were found an insurance policy for $300 in the Lorillard Company, on the household furniture, and made out in his own name, besides one for $900 in the Greenwich Company on stock and household furniture, and another for $600 in the Rutgers Company on stock and store fixtures, both of the latter being made out in the name of his wife, JEANNETTE. The prisoner was not searched when first arrested, but at the preliminary examination by Fire Marshal BAKER, the search was made in a thorough and complete manner, but no weapon was found concealed on his person. About 10 o'clock the prisoner was remanded to his cell, when he exclaimed, "I'm a ruined man!" Soon after, his wife arrived at the Station-house with a breakfast, which was sent down to LAUCHEIMER by the doorman. As soon as he reached the cell door, the doorman discovered that the prisoner had committed suicide by shooting himself through the breast with a small-sized Sharpe's revolver, death evidently having been instantaneous. The deceased was lying on the bunk, with his right leg extended to the floor, and the right hand lying on the breast near the wound, the pistol having dropped from the relaxed fingers to the flagging of the cell. The weapon had been held so close to the breast when fired that the shirt was scorched by the exploded powder.

The building alleged to have been set on fire is a four-story brick one, and is owned by Mr. JOHN BLACK, who is amply insured in the Germania. The upper stories are occupied by a number of tenants, among whom great excitement prevailed when the alarm of fire was given.

THE INQUEST.

At 5 o'clock last evening, Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest over the body of the deceased, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, when the following facts were elicited:

Jeannette Laucheimer, the widow of the deceased testified: That she went to bed at ten o'clock on the previous night, and that her husband came home near eleven o'clock and retired to rest on a sofa, but in the same room; she was awakened, as she thinks, about four o'clock, and rushed outside with the baby, and is of opinion that her screams awoke her husband, who came out after her with the other children. Her testimony further showed that there had been an estrangement between her and her husband, and that he was of an excitable temperament and would sometimes loose control of his temper and threaten to shoot himself. She had on one occasion, about two months since, taken a pistol from him, but it was not the weapon he used on yesterday.

Officer William Gould, of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that he arrested the deceased in the store and locked him up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoner was not searched when he was put into the cell, as he was considered to be under temporary arrest only. Subsequently, however, when brought before Fire Marshal BAKER, he was thoroughly searched before being remanded to the Station-house, and no weapon of any kind found upon him.

Job Kelsey, the doorman at the Station-house, testified that he locked the prisoner in after his examination and saw nothing in the cell but what was all right; the doorman then went up stairs, and in a few minutes the prisoner's wife came in with some breakfast for him, which the doorman took down to him; on arriving at the cell door he saw the prisoner lying on the bunk and called to him, but as he did not respond he entered the cell, and supposing him asleep, shook him several times before he discovered the wound, and that he was dead, and then observed the pistol lying on the floor by the side of the bunk.

Fire-Marshal Baker testified that he examined at the Station-house, and in the presence of the prisoner, the box in which the fire had originated in the store, and found it was a common pine wood box filled with hoop-skirt paper ribbons, &c.

After a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. S. H. LEE, which proved that the pistol shot had penetrated the heart, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to his death by a pistol shot wound at his own hands.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Music Teacher Ends his Life with Laudanum—Pecuniary Difficulties the Supposed Cause.

For a year past a young man twenty-five years of age, named THOMAS STAPLE SWIFT, a native of Ireland, has been boarding at the house No. 2 Carroll-place, Bleecker-street. He was a music teacher by profession, but did not seem to have thriving business, as he was largely in arrears for board, and had but few pupils. Two or three months ago be began to drink in excess and invariably staid out late at night. On Friday morning he left the house and did not return until about 1 o'clock yesterday, when he awakened his room-mate by coming in and going to bed. In the morning his room-mate arose and went out about 7 o'clock and left him lying on the bed apparently asleep. Shortly after another inmate of the house passed through the room and seeing him lying on the bed endeavored to rouse him, but finding he could not, Drs. OWEN and DOOR were called in, and it was found that he was suffering from the effects of opium, and an examination of his trunk, which was unlocked, with the key in the lock, discovered a four-ounce bottle which had contained laudanum, and in which was a small remnant of the poison. All efforts to rouse the patient proved fruitless, and he died at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

During yesterday afternoon Coroner SHIRMER held an inquest over the remains, and, the above facts being developed by the testimony, a verdict was rendered that the deceased had come to his death by an over-dose of laudanum, supposed to have been administered by himself.

Mysterious Murder at West New-York.

A man named JAMES DARLING, a linen-bleacher, residing at West New-York, in the northern part of Hudson County, was murdered early on Sunday morning by some unknown man, and as yet the case is involved in mystery. It appears that about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. DARLING, who was sleeping in a front room on the second story with his two children, was awakened by an unusual noise in front of his house. He stepped out on to the piazza, when Mrs. D., who occupied a rear room on the second floor, heard him ask some man outside what he wanted. At the same instant a pistol was fired, when she heard her husband fall, and then there were four other shots fired in rapid succession. Mrs. D. gave an alarm, when several citizens who were getting out of a horse car came to her assistance, at which time Mr. DARLING was lying insensible from a bullet wound in the left side of the abdomen, the ball taking an upward course, causing death about 10 o'clock in the morning. Immediately after the shots were fired, two men were seen going from the vicinity of DARLING's house around the south side of Schaider's Hotel, but before it became known that a murder had been committed, they had made good their escape. Justice DWYER subsequently commenced an investigation, when the above were all the facts elicited, and the investigation was adjourned with the hopes of obtaining further information. The supposition is that the murder was prompted by motives of revenge. Deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

A Singular Donation.

Mayor HOFFMAN received the following letter yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1867.
To all whom it may concern:
I, GEO. MORTON, do agree to give to those institutions: to the Blind Institute, and the Deaf and Dumb, and to the Odd Fellows' Hall—that is the new one that they have in contemplation of building—and for the new Church—I have reference to the Protestant Church—and to the Half-Orphan Asylum; I give to each of these the sum of $1 to each of these; being as my means is limited, I would be willing to give more.

The amount named was inclosed, and is now in the hands of Mayor HOFFMAN, who requests the representatives of the three institutions to call for the amounts donated to them.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE, AND McBRIEN, ALDERMAN.

SHOPLIFTERS.

HENRY TRIGGER entered the store of WM. H. SANGER, at No. 134 Church-street, yesterday morning, and had been there only a few minutes when one of the employes, MATTHEW CONWAY, detected him in the act of stealing four beaver band hoods. He pursued the thief and caused his arrest by Officer DUNN, of the Fifth Precinct, who arraigned him before the magistrate, and he was committed for trial.

FRANCIS BARRETT and his wife ELIZA entered the store of JOSIAH B. MCCOY, at No. 40 Catharine-street, yesterday afternoon, on a pretence of making sundry purchases. They failed to do so, however, and left the store rather abruptly. A few minutes after their departure the clerk missed a piece of merino from the counter, and informed Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward Police, who succeeded in arresting the accused, but did not find the stolen property. They were committed for trial.

VIOLATING THE QUARANTINE LAW.

Officer MEARNS, of the Quarantine Police, arrested Messrs. JAMES TAYLOR, WM. MIDDLEMAS and JOHN YOUNGS, yesterday morning, off the Quarantine anchorage, for an alleged violation of the Health and Quarantine Laws, in having boarded the brig *Ottawa*, from Malaga. The law provides that no person shall board a vessel lying in the Quarantine waters, except the owners, consignees or master of said vessel, and then only after the Health Officer has gone on board and made his inspection. The officer claimed that the accused were not the owners or consignees, but he could not prove the fact, so a recess was taken, and the case came up again at 3 o'clock. At the time named the officer failed to produce any witness to prove that the accused were not the owners or consignees, as counsel for the defence claimed he must do. The magistrate agreed with counsel and dismissed the complaint.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

JOHN and OWEN CAFFREY were arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of burglary, by Officer SHEA, of the First Precinct. It appeared from the statements made that the prisoners were arrested on suspicion of having effected a felonious entrance to the premises No. 28 Stone-street and No. 63 Pearl-street, occupied by SILAS B. DUTCHER & Co. These two brothers have been employed for some years as porters in the store of HULBERT & BROTHERS, at No. 65 Pearl-street. About 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning the officer making the arrest discovered a light on the first floor of No. 63 and demanded admission to the store. The moment he had made his presence known the light was extinguished, and the patrolman heard men running up stairs. He procured assistance, broke open the door and made a search, but could find no trace of the burglars, though the Police discovered that the scuttle on the roof was open, as also that of Mr. HULBERT's store. They descended into the latter building and found one of the lower windows open, though no person could be seen, but on making further search they discovered two persons concealed in an outhouse adjoining the premises, having no shoes on. As neither of them could give any satisfactory explanation of their presence there at that time of the night, and in that suspicious manner, they were marched off to the Station-house. On a more thorough search of the premises No. 63, the officers found two pieces of rope nearly one hundred feet in length, two wax candle-ends, a box of matches and a bottle containing liquor. The rope was no doubt intended for use in lowering goods from the upper stories. Mr. JOHN V. LOTT, an employe of Messrs. DUTCHER & Co., testified that he knew that the scuttle on the roof had been closed on Saturday evening. Both of the accused were held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. JAMES RADIGAN, a porterhouse keeper, appeared with another man to go bail for the CAFFREYS. The acting magistrate declined to accept him, as he did not own real estate; whereupon RADIGAN became so insolent and abusive that the magistrate committed him for contempt of Court, and the astonished bondsman found himself a prisoner for the night.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

HENRY DUNBAR, chief of Police at Belfast, Me., telegraphed to Superintendent KENNEDY, a day or two since, requesting the arrest of ELISHA M. FLANDERS, an alleged fugitive from justice. Mr. DUNBAR alleged that on the night of the 13th inst. FLANDERS and others broke into the store of WM. CUNNINGHAM in Belfast, and carried off $600 worth of boots and shoes, subsequent to which FLANDERS escaped by taking passage on board the schooner *Mary Farrow*, bound for this port. Capt. HARTT, of the Harbor Police, was notified, and on the arrival of the vessel in Flushing Bay on Sunday, Officers NESBITT and GILBERT arrested FLANDERS and he was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning. The prisoner was temporarily committed to await the arrival of the officers from Maine. One of his confederates has been arrested in that State.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

Detective TILLEY of the Third Precinct, arrested WILLIAM DOHERTY, aged fourteen years, yesterday, he having been detected in the act of selling a quantity of pocket-books, jet chains, and other fancy articles, at prices much below their actual value. The officer then ascertained that his prisoner was an errand boy for WM. C. SPELMAN, of No. 30 Warren-street, from whom he had stolen the property found in his possession. When arraigned before the Court the accused was held for trial.

A NOVEL WARDROBE.

On Friday last, a man appeared at Earle's Hotel, in Canal-street, and engaged a room, registering himself as "JOHN S. POE, of Baltimore." As the guest acted in a suspicious manner his bill—$10 50—was made out and presented. POE said he had no money, and as on examination his trunk was found to contain several bricks, a hand-sled and some old newspapers, the owner was arrested by Officer ANDERSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of swindling, under the new law passed by the last Legislature of the State. When arraigned before the magistrate he was committed for trial.

ASSAULT BY A HACKMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, while a funeral procession was passing down Broadway, near Spring-street, JOHN R. CONNER of No. 31 Canal-street, drove in front of one of the carriages driven by THOMAS KENDRIGAN, when the latter became enraged and struck CONNER across the face with his whip, inflicting a serious wound over the eye. Officer KENNEDY, of the Broadway Squad, arrested the belligerent hackman, and he was held to bail for trial by the acting magistrate.

THE NOBLE CASE.

Another weary forenoon was occupied yesterday by Justice HOGAN in continuing the examination in the Noble case. Two or three witnesses were recalled to testify more clearly on certain points, and the remainder of the session was occupied by counsel in making objections to each other's course of procedure. The examination will be resumed to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer COLES, of the Twentieth Precinct, called at the saloon of WM. H. DAVIS, No. 452 West Twenty-ninth-street, and entering the building by the side entrance, found the door leading from the hallway of the house into the bar-room unclosed, whence it appeared that DAVIS did not have his bar effectually closed.

Officer DEVER, of the Eighteenth Precinct, visited the saloon of JACOB NORSTROM, No. 290 Third-avenue, and finding several men in a room back of the saloon, took NORSTROM into custody.

Officer SANDERS, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, went to the saloon of EDWARD LICOY, No. 386 Sixth-avenue, knocked at the door, was admitted, and found three men in the room and the bar exposed.

The same officer stopping in front of the saloon of LOUIS GASTIER, No. 486 Sixth-avenue, saw the proprietor sell a little girl a pitcher full of lager-beer, and receive the pay therefor.

Officer SANDERS also visited the saloon of FRANCIS BOSCHEL, No. 155 West Thirtieth-street, where he saw several men served with lager.

Officer KEALEY, of the Eighth Precinct, found the front door open at the saloon of CHARLES S. KING, No. 185 Spring-street.

Officer WHELAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, went to the saloon of FREDERICK CONLON, No. 126 West Fortieth-street, and bought a glass of lager, paying therefor ten cents.

All of the above events occurring on Sunday the 22d inst., and the saloon-keepers having been arrested and arraigned, it was held that in each instance there had been a violation of the Excise Law, and the parties gave bail in the sum of $300 each to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.

On Sunday afternoon Officer CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, went to the house, No. 277 West Nineteenth-street, with a young man named JACOB SOLOMON, who had come to the Station-house alleging that his watch had been stolen, and that the thief was concealed in the above house. On arriving at the house, GILBERT ENGLE, ELIAS COHEN and JULIA COHEY were found sitting on the stoop. The officer asked permission to search the house, stating his business, which was accorded, and he passed into the hall. Just as he began to ascend the stairs, however, he was assaulted by the three persons, and the youth SOLOMON running away at once, the officer fared somewhat roughly, as the men used their fists and the woman her teeth with vigor. CORKEY, however, succeeded in accomplishing the arrest of two of his assailants, and the woman being subsequently arrested, all of the parties were yesterday required to give bail in the sum of $300 each, to answer the charge of assault and battery at the Court of Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

FRANCIS RICHTERICH, keeping a lager-beer saloon at No. 11 Bayard-street, made a complaint, alleging that on Sunday night his premises were burglariously entered by ISAAC BUSH and FERDINAND DILTZ, who forced open one of the windows, reached the key of the door hanging on a nail inside, opened the door, and having thus gained access to the store, had stolen a quantity of cigars. The burglars were seen about 10 o'clock at night coming out of the store by JOHN JACOB ASTOR, of No. 9 Bayard-street, who thereupon caused their arrest, knowing from his familiarity with the place that they had no business there. DILTZ, who is a boy 16 years of age, and resides at No. 46 Division-street, stated in reply to the charge, that he was talking with some boys who went into the store, but did not himself enter the place. ISAAC BUSH, who is also 16 years old, and resides at No. 5 Bayard-street, replied, briefly denying his guilt. Both boys were committed in default of $1,000 bail each, to answer the charge of burglary at the Court of General Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

The following parties gave bail in the sum of $200 each to answer, at the Court of General Sessions, a charge of violating the Excise Law, by selling liquor on Sunday:

THERESA BISHKE, No. 33 Attorney-street; FRANK FAUDERSHER, No. 303 East Houston-street; CARL HORN, No. 89 Chrystie-street; LOUIS ZOPHEL, No. 9 Eldridge-street; ANTHONY HARTICK, No. 98 Pitt-street.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

The upper precincts of the City, comprising the Fourth Police District, on Sunday only furnished the following cases where violations of the Excise Law were proved: JACOB MEYER, Seventy-fourth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue; MARY KENNEY, Ninetieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; AUGUST KLAPP, No. 730 Tenth-avenue. In each case the accused party was required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR CASE.—As Inspector DILKS was sitting in his office yesterday at the Central Office, a bright little girl named MARY ADALINE LAMBERT, aged 14 years, her sister ANNA MARIA, aged 11, and brother SAMUEL EDWARD, aged 7 years, entered and asked him to send them to their father in Boston. These children explained that their mother died several months ago, and an aunt, Mrs. SARAH T. RANSON, living in Brooklyn, near Greenwood Cemetery, had written to the father requesting him to send them to her and she would care for them. Since the motherless children have been residing with their aunt the eldest has been sent out daily with a large basket of fancy goods to peddle in the streets, while the other girl was given a basket and made to beg food and money. As they became weary of this life, the children packed up a few articles of clothing, and escaped from the house during the temporary absence of the aunt and her husband, and made known their desire to a policeman, who took them to Headquarters, where ANNA triumphantly exhibited $2 50 in currency, which she had saved from the proceeds of her begging excursions. Their father, DAVID P. LAMBERT, is said to be the proprietor of a store at No. 166 Commercial-street, Boston, and the children state that he desires their return. The Police authorities will see that the wish is gratified.

THE ALTENHEIM CASE.—The case of the United States vs. ELIZA ALTENHEIM, who is charged with perjury in having sworn falsely, as alleged, to the ownership of real estate in East Sixteenth-street, was resumed yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, before Commissioner OSBORN. The deed of the property in question was produced at an early stage of the proceedings, but since that time could not be found. Yesterday it was called for to prove something of importance to the defendant, and in consequence of its absence the case was further postponed until to-day. Counsel for the prosecution took occasion, in the course of his remarks before the Commissioner, to reprove the reporters for having published the speech of Mr. EDWIN JAMES, counsel for Mrs. ALTENHEIM, as there was much in it that should not have been placed before the public. If the same thing occurred again he would insist upon the exclusion of the reporters. The Commissioner took another view of the matter, and said he would not interfere with the rights or privileges of the Press. Reporters could publish all of the public proceedings in any case if they wished to do so.

THE REPORTED ROBBERY OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.—The statement relative to the robbery of the Merchants' Union Express Company which appeared in the evening papers, is said by the officers of the company to be incorrect. A messenger, apparently insane, removed $20,000 from his safe. He then went to his hotel, sent to the agent of the company, stated what he had done, and finally returned all the money to him.

ACCIDENTS.—AARON CHRISTENO, a Pole 35 years of age, residing at No. 75 Mulberry-street, was knocked down and seriously injured by a runaway horse at the corner of Baxter and Mulberry streets. He was taken to the Jews' Hospital.... WILLIAM MORRICK, driver of a brewery-wagon, fell from his seat yesterday afternoon at the corner of Eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, and was so badly injured that he was taken to the Jews' Hospital.

THE TRADESMAN'S BANK DEFALCATIONS.—In the matter of the United States against JAMES ARNOLD, the alleged defaulting receiving teller of the Tradesman's Bank, a further adjournment was obtained yesterday, owing to the absence of the prisoner's counsel, Judge BEEBE. The case is set down for hearing for Friday of next week, before Commissioner OSBORNE, at 11 A. M.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred at the dwelling-house of M. MOSES, No. 19 Walker-street, caused by the children playing with matches and setting fire to some clothes in a closet on the second floor. It was extinguished with a loss of $25, which is covered by a policy in the Pacific Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, the President, GEO. H. FISHER, in the chair. The following report was submitted by Comptroller FARON:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution of your Honorable body, passed July 8, 1867, I hereby transmit the following statement in reference to the Fire Department account of the year 1867:

Total amount of orders, certificates, &c., certified to by the Comptroller	$44,178 12
Total amount paid to date	23,008 26
Contracts, orders and certificates not paid	21,169 86
Amount acquired from gas fund, cleaning money and rent for the balance of the year 1867	2,862 04
Amount used for cleaning hose, 1867	1,600 00
Actual balance to credit of fund for 1867	1,359 84

Very respectfully,
THOMAS H. FARON, Comptroller.

The report was placed on file. Alderman HINSDALE, of the Third Ward, asked for the appointment of a Special Committee to examine into the matter of the report, heretofore made, for laying a pavement on Pierrepont-street. He contended that the petition on which the report was based was for the "Nicolson pavement," and that the word "Belgian" had been erroneously inserted in the report. The entire matter was referred to the Special Committee on the subject. Alderman HINSDALE subsequently offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for remonstrances against the Nicolson pavement. After some debate the resolution was carried. Alderman O'BRIEN, of the Sixth Ward, submitted a resolution directing the Citizens' Gaslight Company to lay pipes in Amity-street, to the bulkhead, and to provide lamps in certain other streets in the Ward. The resolution was carried. Mr. J. WHITTLESEY & SON were, by resolution, granted permission to establish a railroad in the Eastern District, commencing at Peck-slip Ferry, on First-street, and running thence through First, South, Fourth and Meserole streets to Bushwick-avenue. Considerable business of minor importance was transacted, and the Board adjourned for one week.

BROOKLYN VITAL STATISTICS.—The following is the report of Dr. STYLES, the Register of Kings County, giving the number and causes of death in the city of Brooklyn during the past week: *Causes*—Cholera infantum, 25; whooping-cough, 3; diarrhœa, 10; dysentery, 13; typhoid fever, 5; typhus fever, 1; consumption, 24; disease of brain, 10; teething, 4; bronchitis, 5; disease of heart, 5; premature birth, 6; marasmus, 28; hydrocephalus, 7; disease of kidneys, 1; pneumonia, 13; debility, 7; diphtheria, 1; enteritis, 4; billious fever, 1; old age, 2; erysipelas, 2; congestion of lungs, 2; puerperal convulsions, 1; gastritis, 3; asthma, 1; dropsy, 2; whooping-cough, 2; convulsions, 17; scarlet fever, 4; epilepsy, 3; disease of liver, 2; flooding, 1; cancer, 1; malformation, 1; drowned, 3; scrofula, 1; remittent fever, 2; croup, 2; paralysis, 1; apoplexy, 1; Measles, 1; congestive fever, 2; burns, 1. Total, 221. *Sexes*—Men, 30; women, 36; boys, 88; girls, 77. *Ages*—Under 1 year, 82; under 2 years, 42; under 3 years, 15; under 4 years, 7; under 5 years, 2; 5 to 10, 12; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 4; 20 to 40, 27; 40 to 60, 27; 60 to 80, 11; over 80, 1. *Nativity*—United States, 176; Ireland, 29; England, 6; Germany, 15; Switzerland, 1; Scotland, 3; Unknown, 1; still-born, 14; colored, 2.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	3	XII	11
II	7	XIII	1
III	4	XIV	11
IV	3	XV	6
V	17	XVI	10
VI	16	XVII	7
VII	10	XVIII	6
VIII	13	XIX	5
IX	20	XX	10
X	22	Villages	31
XI	12		
Total			194

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE IN FLUSHING-AVENUE.—Mrs. MARGARET WALTON having complained to the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct on the 13th inst., that she had been shockingly beaten and ravished on the night of the 9th inst. by two young men, named PATRICK KANE and MICHAEL QUINN, the two latter were arrested on the following day, but, as Mrs. WALTON failed to appear against them, they did not obtain an examination till yesterday. It then appeared in evidence before Justice DAILEY that, on the morning after the arrest of the prisoners, the mother of one of them induced Mrs. WALTON to leave her residence and go with her until her son was discharged, promising her a dress for so doing. This plan would have succeeded, but that Sergt. BRENNAN, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, got wind of it, and appeared in Court just in time to frustrate it by making a complaint on information and belief. On this complaint the Justice committed the accused to the County Jail, to await the appearance of Mrs. WALTON, and since that time the most persistent and unjustifiable efforts have been made to obtain their release. But the Justice, believing that there was a probable high crime committed, was inexorable, and turned a deaf ear to all appeals. Meanwhile, the indefatigable Sergeant pursued Mrs. WALTON from house to house and street to street, resting neither night nor day, and at an early hour yesterday morning he succeeded in unearthing her and taking her to Court, with the assistance of Officer LEE. The unwilling woman was then placed on the witness-stand, when she denied all that she stated at the Station-house, but acknowledged that Mrs. QUINN promised her a dress and induced her to stay away from Court until her son was discharged. The examination will be continued this morning.

THE NEWTOWN LIQUOR-DEALERS BEFORE THE COUNTY JUDGE.—A large number of the liquor and beer dealers of Newtown appeared before County Judge ARMSTRONG, at Astoria, yesterday, to show cause why they continued to violate all the provisions of the Excise Law. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, and the utmost interest was manifested in the proceedings, while hundreds of persons assembled outside the building and discussed the merits of the law. The following-named dealers from Hunter's Point were first called to the Bar: C. Schwalenburg, Hunter's Point Hotel; Farrell Reilly, George McNulty, Joseph McLaughlin, of the Flushing House; Frank Lanarie, Joseph Johnson, Henry Green, William Wilson, and Alfred Pettit. All the above-named waived examination and gave bonds to answer to the Grand Jury, the Judge requiring each to furnish sureties in $300. The dealers from other villages took the same course, and after the adjournment of the Court, a kind of jubilee was held, and the Excise Law was violated a great many times during the afternoon. An idea prevails among the liquor-dealers that they cannot be convicted in the Court of Sessions, because that Court meets outside the Metropolitan District, as does all the higher Courts of the county.

HIGHWAYMEN AT RAVENSWOOD.—At a late hour on Saturday night a respectable citizen of Ravenswood, named WILLIAM ANDREWS, while proceeding to his home along Central-avenue, was stopped by two highwaymen, each of whom presented a revolver to his head and demanded his money. Mr. ANDREWS having no money about his person, the highwaymen took what few articles he had in his pockets, and allowed him to go his way.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED GOLD ROBBERY.—A steward on board the steamer *Corsica*, named GORDON M. MCINTOSH, had an examination before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, charged with abstracting two packages of gold coin from the trunk of ROBERT E. HUTCHINSON, a passenger on the last trip. Mr. H. is a resident of Brooklyn, doing business at No. 163 Maiden-lane, New-York, and stated that he was intrusted by a banker in Nassau with the packages to deliver to parties in New-York, but he was not aware of the amount. The packages were not missed until the trunk was taken to his place of business. The evidence being insufficient, the prisoner was discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock an aged woman named ELLEN KEAGAN was instantly killed at the Jersey-avenue crossing in Jersey City by being run over by a freight train on the Erie Railroad. The gates at the crossing were down, and the deceased was standing on a side track outside waiting to cross, and did not observe the train approaching. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY.—The boats of the Hoboken ferry commenced running to the new slips on the Hoboken side at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ferry house is one of the largest in the vicinity of New-York, and is finished in elegant style. There are four ferry slips with substantial bridges and everything requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR firm and in good demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm and in demand at $2 33 for No. 1 Red. CORN advanced to $1 08 for No. 1 Mixed; the receipts are light; accounts from the interior regarding the crops are unfavorable as a rule; upland Corn is almost a failure. OATS advanced and in good demand at 64c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE firm at $1 30. COTTON dull at 23c.@23½c. for Middling. WHISKY dull, and there is hardly any demand for bonded; free is selling at $1 50@$1 75, according to circumstances. MESS PORK sold at $24; best was held higher. BULK MEATS held firmer. There were large orders from Baltimore and the West for Bacon—Shoulders may be quoted at 12¾c.@13c.; Sides at 14¾c.@15c.; little could be had at the inside rates. BACON held at 14¼c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@17¼c.@18c. for Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c.; sales at the inside. CHEESE firm. BUTTER steady. EGGS 20c., and scarce. SUGAR firm and in fair demand. COFFEE firm. LINSEED steady. Gold, 142¾@143. Exchange steady. Money unchanged.

BUFFALO, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR quiet; sales 800 bbls. Spring and Amber Mixed, City Ground at $11 25. RYE FLOUR $7 25. WHEAT in moderate request, and lower; sales of 36,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2; 15,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05. CORN dull; sales 34,000 bushels No. 2 Western, and 8,000 bushels Toledo at $1 16. OATS quiet; sales 9,000 bushels Western at 63½c. and 70,000 bushels do. to arrive at 63c. RYE and BARLEY nominally unchanged. MESS PORK dull and unchanged. LARD quiet and unchanged. FREIGHTS ½c. better; 16c. on Wheat, 13c. on Corn, 9c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 432,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 70,000 bushels; Barley, 45,000 bushels; Flour, 31,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 151,000 bushels; Corn, 133,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 88,000 bushels; Rye, 23,000 bushels. Grain in store—256,000 bushels Wheat, 207,000 bushels Corn, 173,000 bushels Oats, 62,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR—Sales from White Wheat at $11 50@$13. WHEAT—White is steady; Amber is a shade better; Spring is drooping; sales of White Michigan at $2 46; Amber Michigan at $2 29@$2 31; Michigan Spring at $2; sales of Amber all the month at $2 25@$2 31; for the first half of October at $2 32. CORN firmer and a shade better; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 12½@$1 13; No. 2 do. at $1 11@$1 11½; Michigan at $1 12; sales of No. 1 for all the month at $1 14; No. 2 do. at $1 11. OATS advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 59c.@59½c. RYE steady. BARLEY $1 31 for No. 1. LAKE FREIGHTS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS of the week—32,000 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—34,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 23.
TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON quiet; low quality 18c.@19c. HEMP dull at $1 31 for undressed and $2 00 for dressed. FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT—Choice grades of Fall are stiff; Medium and low grades are dull; Prime and choice White, $2 35@$2 45; Fancy White, for seed, $1 50@$1 55; Prime to Fancy Red, $2 22½@$2 40; Nebraska Spring, $1 80@$1 85. CORN advancing; Mixed, $1 05@$1 11; Yellow and White, $1 12@$1 13. OATS declining; sales at 67c.@72c. BARLEY firm at $1 12½@$1 20 for Spring, and $1 25@$1 30 for Fall. RYE firm at $1 15@$1 20. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c.; Country Sugar Cured Hams, 23½c. LARD—Choice tierces, 14¼c.@14¾c. WHISKY quiet at $2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls. Wheat, 12,800 sacks; Corn, 900 sacks; Oats, 5,000 sacks; Rye, 672 sacks; Barley, 1,60. sacks.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,600 bbls. at $10 50@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $12 50 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, to arrive in about two weeks, at $2 12. CORN dull; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 20. BARLEY quiet and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 45c., Wheat 11c., Corn and Barley 9c. to New-York; Lumber $2 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c., to Albany 60c., to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—50,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 bushels Corn, 2,294,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—5 2 bbls. Flour, 4,600 bushels Wheat, 11,300 bushels Corn, 55,700 bushels Barley, 2,124,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 23.
COTTON dull and depressed; Low Middling 21½c. and nominal; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 342 bales. TOBACCO quiet and firm, with only a light supply. SUGAR and MOLASSES—nothing doing for want of stock. FLOUR quiet, firm but unchanged. CORN advanced 5c., owing to the scarcity; Mixed, $1 20; Yellow and White, $1 35. OATS scarce and advanced 5c. PORK very dull at $26 75. BACON quiet and jobbing at 15½c. for Shoulders; 19¾c. for Clear Sides; 20¾c. for sugar-cured Hams. LARD quiet and firm; prime Tierces, 14¾c.; Kegs, 15¾c. Gold, 144@144¼. Sterling Exchange, 156@159. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR dull and declined 15c.@25c. WHEAT quiet and declined 2c., closing at $1 92 for No. 1, and $1 86½ for No. 2. CORN less active and declined 1c. OATS closed tame at 54½c. RYE less active and declined 1c.; sales at $1 19 for No. 1, and $1 16@$1 17 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and declined 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 15 for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull. BEEF CATTLE and LIVE HOGS dull and unchanged. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.@7½c.; Corn, 12½c. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat, 143,000 bushels Corn, 134,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 207,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR firm but unchanged, but an advance is looked for under the stiffness of Wheat. WHEAT firmer and better, but inactive; no receipts; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 30@$2 31; No. 2 do., $2 20@$2 21. CORN in fair demand and better; No. 1 Western, $1 13; Yellow, $1 14, closing firm. OATS firmer and strong at 62c. for No. 1 State. RYE steady at $1 25@$1 30 for No. 1; the receipts were light. BARLEY firm at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1 State, and $1 35@$1 40 for Canada. PETROLEUM firm and in good demand; Standard White, 29c.@30c. in bond.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 23.
FLOUR quiet; Country Double Extras, $9 25@$9 87½. WHEAT active and lower at $1 88@$1 89 for No. 1, and $1 84 for No. 2. OATS firm at 52c. for No. 1. CORN nominal at $1@$1 01 for rejected. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.@8c. RECEIPTS—3,400 bbls. Flour, 143,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 142,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 23.
TOBACCO unchanged; sales 104 hhds. Superfine FLOUR, $7 50. CORN, $1 15 for Shell. OATS, 68c.@70c. in bulk. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 25. MESS PORK, $25. BACON—Shoulders 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.; Fancy Hams, 28c., all packed. COTTON, 22½c.@23c. LARD—Kettle rendered, in tierces, 13½c. WHISKY, in bond, 32c.@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.
CATTLE dull and unchanged; sales 2,900 head. Cows in fair demand; sales 250 at $45@$90. SHEEP dull and lower; sales 800 head at 5c.@5½c. ⅌ lb. HOGS unchanged; sales 4,000 head at $8 50@$11 50.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 23.
COTTON declining; Uplands, 22c.@22½c. CORN dull at $1 20. OATS firm at 75c.@80c. PORK quiet at $27 50@$28. BACON—Clear Sides 19½c.@20c. LARD dull at 15c.@15½c.

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 23.
COTTON—A fair demand has existed to-day with more willing sellers; the market closed easy at 21c. for Middling; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 763 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 23.
COTTON quiet; sales 76 bales; Middling, 21c. The crop accounts are gloomy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Sept. 23.
COTTON dull and declining; Middling, 21½c.@22c.; sales for two days 187 bales; receipts to-day, 703 bales.

WILMINGTON, Monday, Sept. 23.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 54c. RESIN steady at $3 12½@$7.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 23.
Stocks dull. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 51 1-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51¼. Gold, 143⅝.

[Advertisement.]
FULLER & BARNUM'S NEW TUCK CREASER AN SELF-GUIDE AND BASTER COMBINED.
This grandest of all improvements is by H. W. Fuller, the *original inventor of all Tuckers*. While sewing a tuck, at each stitch, two fingers "*pinch up*" a *crease* for the next tuck, *the same as by hand*, (instead of straining the cloth over a SHARP POINT, by a "NOTCH," as heretofore,) and CANNOT CUT or STRAIN any kind of goods. The light spring of the Self-Guide and Baster smooths the cloth, (holding it together without basting,) and aids in guiding. *No measuring or marking. Time saved, and amount of tucking increased from* TWO to THREE TIMES. Sold at most of the sewing-machine offices, and for *all* machines at the Gen. Office, No. 643 Broadway, N. W. cor. of Bleecker-st., New-York, where *all the sewing-machines are sold*. $4, with cut and directions; $4 50 by mail. I. W. BARNUM, Sole Agent for supplying the trade. At the American Institute Fair, northeast corner of Northern Gallery.

[Advertisement.]
OUT AND IN.—It is only necessary for KNOX to announce that his Fall style of Hats is "out," to induce his patrons to rush "in" to his stores, Nos. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. The attraction this season is surpassingly brilliant.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
Siberia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
City of Paris	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Denmark	Sept. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Periere	Sept. 12	Havre	New-York
Tarifa	Sept. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Java	Sept. 14	Liverpool	Boston
America	Sept. 14	Bremen	New-York
Hammonia	Sept. 14	Hamburg	New-York
Western Metropolis	Sept. 1[illegible]	Bremen	New-York
Cella	Sept. 14	London	New-York
Saxonia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	New-York
Scotia	Sept. 21	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Hecla	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Sept. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Sept. 26	New-York	Bremen
Baltic	Sept. 28	New-York	Bremen
Iowa	Sept. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Teutonia	Sept. 28	New-York	Hamburg
Bellona	Sept. 28	New-York	London
Arago	Sept. 28	New-York	Havre
FOR HAVANA, ST. THOMAS, BRAZIL, &C.			
Morro Castle	Sept. 26	Havana	

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, *via* Boston and Liverpool, by the *China*, close at the General Post-office Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Nestorian*, close at the General Post-office Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for St. Thomas and Brazil—His Excellency J. Vernegen, Brazilian Minister to Peru, wife and servant, T. Basto, Secretary to Peru Minister, C. T. Cunningham, Theo Barrette, James Miller, E. Maccoggie, L. E. Tuttle, Dr. J. Speyer and wife, F. Bola and wife, H. Speyer and son, A. Pretto and wife, H. Zimmerman, wife and 2 children, S. J. Munson, J. P. Wells, John McKennan, Capt. J. Alexander, L. Froann, John Lightford, J. A. Cones, H. Schultz, A. Levi, J. shaw, Patrick Garrigan, P. Hoabard, T. Gatts, D. Bradshaw, R. Lowe, George Hartell, E. Lenin, J. Brandy, G. Gabel, T. A. Watt, X. Bacon, D. Vic de Ledugo, Emanuel Plass, F. Stanley, John Miller, E. Betterman, Fred. Charlesworth, T. Clark, Pat. Murkess, A. Maburgh, Jacob Manee, Sam'l Silverman, Eugene Racon, Vincent Braid, Alfonse Girard, Francis Gilbert, Chas. Diamond, Lunner Diamond, Sarah Diamond, Emily Raymond, John Romies, Susan Romies, Rosa Romies, Camile Gilbot, Eugene Vincent, John Butler, Chas. Wiseman, Julien Pommet, Thos. Collins, W. B. Nettle, Margaret Netle, Mary Netle, Emell Netle, Sarah Netle, John Netle, Leo Netle, Daniel Derkeman, Bernard Boette, Eliza Boette, Henry Algoiva, Edward Newman, Auguste Hallet, Jean Giraud, John Shultz, Charles Lelux, Francis Kwiere, Augustus Poliard, Themby Hamilton, Thomas Cahill, Zacanes Bal'ue, Charles Leaves, John Drewers, Mary Drewers, John Clear, William Clear, Charles Whitte, Margaret Whitte, Mary Anne, M. Lucas, Mary Lucas, Frank Lucas, John Wilebie, William Knox, Charles Knox, J. Scott, Patrick Downey, James Welsh, George Fiad, John Turner, Elizabeth Turner, Thomas Turner, William Turner, Jennie Turner, Stephen McCorkey, Master Corwan, Andrew Raboskey, Nicholas Mox, L. Troun, G. Gonzales Pedro Carreas, Carlos Joh, Frank Etias, M. A. Etias, Peter Kingsberry, M. Kalfon, Benedict Sluyter, Julius Inkerstein, Angostura Lankm..n, Jas. R. Milin, John Johnson.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 23—*In steamship City of Cork, from Antwerp*—Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks, 2 sons and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Pfuelb, Mr. and Mrs. Schierholtz and 2 children, Mrs. Vomegat and son, Miss Rockwell, Messrs. H. De Bach, Julius Fleischmann, Simon Bruno, Justine De Clerg, Louis Verbeede, Edolf Van der Moor, Marie Box, Vermast Desiree.

SEPT. 23—*In steamship Bellona, from London*—Mr. and Mrs. John Wiards and family, Mrs. Charles Springer, Alex. Smith, Wm. Bach, W. Firm, George Gottheimer, Henry Smith, Henry Warren, D. R. Heisler, Mary Read, Edward King, Richard Waring, Edward Berner, Johann Casndy, Clementine Hume, Johann Lacroix, James J. Alfter, S. M. Peddingham.

SEPT. 23—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg*—W. Sonntag and 4 children, Rosa Lowenstein, Auguste Vogelbusch, Jacob Bennett and child, Hane Morff and wife, F. Etzel, Wm. Schutze, Simon Mramer, wife and child, Emilie Mierendorf.

In steamship Narva, from Key West—Dr. Sweet and lady, Mr. Everett, Mr. Webb, Mr. Preece, Mr. Donavan, Dr. Dunlop, and a portion of the steamship George Cromwell's crew.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 49	Sun sets	5 54	Moon rises	1 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 44	Gov. Island	5 35	Hell Gate	6 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Guiding Star, Slocum, Rio Janeiro, St. Thomas, Para, &c., Garrison & Allen; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ship Polar Star, Rich, Baltimore, C. Carow.

Barks Nueve Fama, (Aust.,) Gabella, Cadiz, Slocovich & Smith; Nereid, Bearse, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Josiah Jex; G. S. Brown, (Br.,) Wyman, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.; J. G. Paint, (Br.,) Embree, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brigs Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos, Tupper & Beattie; Aura, (Br.,) King, Gibraltar for orders, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; H. Porter, (Br.,) Frost, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schooners Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Lugano, Johnson, Jacksonville, L. B. Gager; N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith; F. P. Thompson, Hazelton, Washington, D. C., Thomas & Holmes; J. Young, Wilson, Baltimore, Snow & Burgess; America, (Br.,) Nason, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Teutonia, (Hamb.,) Kier, Hamburg Sept. 7, with mdse. and 417 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed out the river on the 8th. Has had strong S. and northwesterly winds. Passed Cape Race Sept. 18. Sept. 20, lat. 42 40, lon. 66 27, passed steamship Persia, bd. E.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Antwerp Sept. 7, with mdse. and 400 passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 22, 132 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed whaling bark Black Eagle, of New-Bedford, standing to the northward. Sept. 20, lat. 41 58, lon. 62 3, passed schr. Harriet, bound W.

Steamship Bellona, (Br.,) Dixon, London Sept. 1, and Havre 4th, with mdse. and 448 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Sept. 6, lat. 50 21, lon. 10 70, saw ship Tonawanda, bound E.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 18th, Alex. Warker, ship's baker, died of congestive fever.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Narva, (Br.,) Dowell, Key West 6 ds., in ballast and passengers to Spring, Nott & Co. Is bound to London; came to land passengers and procure a supply of coal.

Steamship Monterey, Edwards, New-Orleans 14th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Hartson. W. Nolan died on the passage, said to be of delirium tremens.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship John Bertram, (Hamb.,) Petersen, Hamburg 32 ds., with mdse. and 277 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, Liverpool Aug. 17, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Was 26 ds. to the Banks, with continued westerly winds; from thence to port light variable winds and calms. Sept. 19, 4 P. M., 340 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steamship Persia, hence for Liverpool. Took a pilot from pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, on the 20th.

Bark Faugh-a-Ballagh, (of Arichat,) Doyle, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had heavy westerly winds; lost and split sails.

Bark Staffa, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Brookman, Glace Bay 11 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Ottawa, (of Liverpool,) Wilson, Malaga 77 ds., with mdse. to George F. Bulley. Aug. 10, lat. 38 22, lon. 32 50, had a heavy squall from N. N. W.; lost maintopmast. Sept. 13, lat. 43 7, lon. 54 49, spoke bark Europa, from St. John for Gloucester, Eng., who supplied us with provisions.

Brig M. C. Haskell, Hicks, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Brig Isabel Thompson, (Br.,) Stephens, Ship Harbor 9 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Nash, Lisbon 52 ds., with cork and salt to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rutherford, Lingan, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, New-Haven.

Brig Tangent, Rich, Woods' Hole.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Caldwell, Glace Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Kate Brigham, Luce, Havre 40 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had moderate weather the entire passage.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Elizabethport, for Wareham.

Schr. Jos. Hayes, Hathaway, Wareham, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Prudence, Coombs, Providence.

Schr. Laconia, Merrill, Providence.

Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Kelly, Jonesport, with spars.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston.

Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Boston.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Mansfield, Mansfield, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Montezuma, Allen, New-London, for Key West.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, from Londonderry 33 days.—By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Sailed.

Steamships Guiding Star, for Rio Janeiro; Virgo, for Savannah; Virginia, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 23—Arr. steamer Key West, from New-York; brig Gipsey Queen, Philadelphia; ship Kearsarge, New-Orleans via Newport, in tow of the steamer Chas. Pearson; brig Josie, Philadelphia.

Below—Brig Rocket, from Fortune Island.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21—Sld. steamers Sea Gull, for Baltimore; Manhattan and Alabama, for New-York; Alliance, for Philadelphia. The Manhattan has the steamer Georgia in tow.

22d—Arr. steamship E. B. Souder, from New-York.

Sld. bark Lilue, for Matanzas; brig G. F. Geery, for New-York.

23d—Sld. brig Roberson, for Nassau.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 22—Arr steamship Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Zodiac, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Union—bark, bound E., Sept. 18, lat. 39 47, lon. 63 36.

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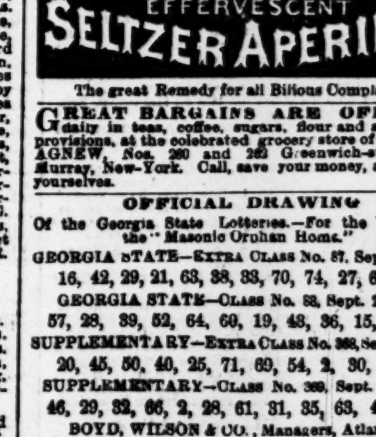

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